



**U.S. Army
Environmental
Center**

Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report

Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Fayette County, Kentucky

Prepared for:

**U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010**

Prepared by:

**THE EARTH TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
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Alexandria, Virginia 22314**

April 1994

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

This report presents the results of the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) investigation conducted by The Earth Technology Corporation (TETC) at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, a U.S. Government property selected for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. Under CERFA (Public Law 102-426), Federal agencies are required to identify real property that can be immediately reused and redeveloped. Satisfying this objective requires the identification of real property where no hazardous substances or petroleum products, regulated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), were stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or disposed.

Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is a 774-acre site (more or less) located in Fayette and Bourbon Counties, Kentucky, approximately 10 miles east of Lexington, Kentucky. The installation's primary mission is to provide storage and overhaul of vital communications equipment. Activities associated with the property that have environmental significance are electroplating, stripping, cleaning and coating of equipment, photographic processing, vehicle maintenance, printing, and fuel storage.

TETC reviewed existing investigation documents; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State, and county regulatory records; environmental data bases; and title documents pertaining to Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot during this investigation. In addition, TETC conducted interviews and visual inspections of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot as well as visual inspections and data base searches for the surrounding properties.

Information in this CERFA Report was current as of April 1994. This information was used to divide the installation into four categories of parcels: CERFA Parcels, CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers, CERFA Disqualified Parcels, and CERFA-Excluded Parcels, as defined by the Army.

The total BRAC property acreage at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is 774 acres. Areas of the facility that have no history of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substance or petroleum product release, disposal, or storage are categorized as CERFA Parcels. TETC determined that approximately 518 acres of the 774-acre property fall within the CERFA Parcel category, predominantly in the northern part of the installation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
PA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
TETC	The Earth Technology Corporation
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Units

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) investigation conducted by The Earth Technology Corporation (TETC) at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, a U.S. Government property selected for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. Under CERFA (Public Law 102-426), Federal agencies are required to identify real property that can be immediately reused and redeveloped. Satisfying this objective requires the identification of real property where no hazardous substances or petroleum products, regulated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), were stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or disposed.

Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is a 774-acre site (more or less) located in Fayette and Bourbon Counties, Kentucky, approximately 10 miles east of Lexington, Kentucky. The installation's primary mission is to provide storage and overhaul of vital communications equipment. Activities associated with the property that have environmental significance are electroplating, stripping, cleaning and coating of equipment, photographic processing, vehicle maintenance, printing, and fuel storage.

TETC reviewed existing investigation documents; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State, and county regulatory records; environmental data bases; and title documents pertaining to Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot during this investigation. In addition, TETC conducted interviews and visual inspections of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot as well as visual inspections and data base searches for the surrounding properties.

Information in this CERFA Report was current as of April 1994. This information was used to divide the installation into four categories of parcels: CERFA Parcels, CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers, CERFA Disqualified Parcels, and CERFA-Excluded Parcels, as defined by the Army.

The total BRAC property acreage at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is 774 acres. Areas of the facility that have no history of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substance or petroleum product release, disposal, or storage are categorized as CERFA Parcels. TETC determined that approximately 518 acres of the 774- acre property fall within the CERFA Parcel category, predominantly in the northern part of the installation.

Areas of the facility that had no evidence of such release, disposal, or storage, but contained hazards not regulated by CERCLA (such as asbestos, radon gas, lead-based paint, unexploded ordnance, radionuclides, or not in-use equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyl) were categorized as CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers. Approximately 27 acres of the facility were identified as CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers.

Areas of the facility, for which there is a history of release, disposal, or storage for one year or more of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances or petroleum products or had a release of hazards identified above were categorized as CERFA Disqualified Parcels. Two hundred and twenty-nine (229) acres of installation property are identified as CERFA Disqualified Parcels.

Areas on the facility that will be retained by the Federal Government or that have already been transferred by deed are categorized as CERFA-Excluded Parcels. None of the property was identified as CERFA-Excluded Parcels.

The primary objective of CERFA is satisfied by the identification of CERFA Parcels and CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers. As a result, concurrence has been sought from the regulatory agencies on these two categories of parcels. This CERFA Report has been reviewed by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Region IV USEPA, and the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. Comments from these organizations have been incorporated into this final report. Any unresolved issues from the regulatory agencies are identified.

This report contains maps that summarize the categorization of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot on the basis of the above definitions. This Executive Summary should be read only in conjunction with the complete CERFA Report for this installation. The CERFA Report provides the relevant environmental history to substantiate the parcel categorization. This report does not address other property transfer requirements that may be applicable under the National Environmental Policy Act, nor does it address natural resource considerations such as the threat to plant or animal life.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Report for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was prepared by The Earth Technology Corporation (TETC) under Contract No. DAAA15-91-0009, Delivery Order 0010, for the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), Base Closure Division. The purpose and scope of the work are presented in this section. The sources used to conduct the investigations for the CERFA Report are identified in Section 2. Background information for the Lexington Bluegrass Army Depot is provided in Section 3. CERFA investigation results are discussed in Section 4. Finally, Section 5 includes maps that delineate Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot boundaries, land transfers, and the parcels of the facility according to CERFA Parcel identification requirements.

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510 designated more than 100 Army facilities for closure and realignment. As a result, it became necessary to expedite the environmental investigation and cleanup process prior to the release and reuse of Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) property. The BRAC environmental restoration program was established with the first round of base closures (BRAC 88) and continued with subsequent rounds (BRAC 91, BRAC 93, etc.). The BRAC program is similar to the Army's Installation Restoration Program, but it has been expanded to include such categories of contamination as asbestos, radon, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and others that are not normally addressed under the Installation Restoration Program.

The first step in the BRAC environmental restoration program was the preparation of Enhanced Preliminary Assessments (PAs). The term "enhanced" is used to distinguish these assessments from previous restoration program PAs: The BRAC PAs are conducted from a property transfer perspective and evaluate substances (e.g., asbestos, radon, PCBs) that are not included in the previous PAs. The Enhanced PAs include reviews of existing installation documents, regulatory records, and aerial photographs; a site visit and visual inspection; and employee interviews. Enhanced PAs were conducted for BRAC 88 and BRAC 91 installations and are currently underway at BRAC 93 installations. An Enhanced PA was prepared for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot in March 1990 by Ebasco Engineering, under the direction of USAEC (formerly the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency [USATHAMA]).

In October 1992, Public Law 102-426, CERFA, amended Section 120(h) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and established new requirements for contamination assessment and regulatory agency notification/concurrence for Federal facility closures. CERFA requires the Federal Government to identify property where no hazardous substances or petroleum products regulated by CERCLA were stored, released, or disposed before ending activities on real property owned. The Government's assessment of a facility as uncontaminated must be concurred with by the appropriate regulatory agencies (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on National Priorities List bases and the State on non-National Priorities List bases). These requirements retroactively affect the Army BRAC 88

and BRAC 91 environmental restoration activities and are being implemented at BRAC 93 sites concurrently with their Enhanced PAs. The primary objective of CERFA is that Federal agencies expeditiously identify real property that can be rapidly reused and redeveloped. (However, CERFA does not mandate that the Army transfer real property so identified.)

TETC was awarded the task to identify real property where no hazardous substances or petroleum products regulated by CERCLA were stored, released, or disposed at 12 BRAC 88 sites. This report presents the findings of this CERFA response for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Kentucky.

1.2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following definitions are used to categorize and label parcels identified on the installation:

- ★ CERFA Parcel -- A portion of the installation real property for which investigation reveals no evidence of storage for one year or more, release, or disposal of CERCLA hazardous substances, petroleum, or petroleum derivatives, and no evidence of being threatened by migration of such substances. CERFA Parcels include areas where PCB containing equipment is in operation, but there is no evidence of release. CERFA Parcels also include any portion of the installation that once contained related environmental, hazard, or safety issues including unexploded ordnance located on firing ranges or impact areas, radon, stored (not in-use) PCB-containing equipment, asbestos contained within building materials, and lead-based paint applied to building material surfaces, but which have since been fully remediated or removed.
- ★ CERFA Parcel with Qualifier(s) -- A portion of the installation real property for which investigation reveals no evidence of storage for one year or more, release, or disposal of CERCLA hazardous substances, petroleum, or petroleum derivatives, and no evidence of being threatened by migration of such substances. Parcel does, however, contain related environmental, hazard, or safety issues including unexploded ordnance located on firing ranges or impact areas, radon, radionuclides contained within products being used for their intended purposes, asbestos contained within building materials, lead-based paint applied to building material surfaces, or stored (not in-use) PCB-containing equipment.
- ★ CERFA Disqualified Parcel -- A portion of the installation real property for which investigation reveals evidence of a release, disposal, or storage for more than one year of a CERCLA hazardous substance, petroleum, or petroleum derivatives; or a portion of the installation threatened by such a release or disposal. CERFA Disqualified Parcels also include any portion of the installation where PCB, asbestos-containing material, lead-based paint residue, or any ordnance has been disposed of, and any locations where chemical ordnance has been stored. Additionally, CERFA Disqualified Parcels include any areas in which CERCLA hazardous substances or petroleum products have been released or disposed of and subsequently fully remediated.

- ★ CERFA Excluded Parcel -- A portion of the installation real property retained by the Department of Defense and therefore not explicitly investigated for CERFA. CERFA Excluded Parcels also include any portions of the installation that have already been transferred by deed to a party outside the Federal Government, or by transfer assembly to another Federal agency.

The following labels are used in conjunction with the identified parcels:

- ★ P = CERFA Parcel
- ★ Q = CERFA Parcel with Qualifier(s)
- ★ D = CERFA Disqualified Parcel
- ★ E = CERFA-Excluded Parcel

Each parcel has been given a unique number to which the appropriate labels are attached. For example, 4P indicates that the fourth parcel is in the CERFA Parcel category.

The presence of hazards not regulated by CERCLA places a parcel in the CERFA Parcel with Qualifier category. This has been indicated by the following labels:

- ★ A = Asbestos
- ★ L = Lead-based Paint
- ★ P = PCB
- ★ R = Radon
- ★ X = Unexploded Ordnance
- ★ RD = Radionuclides

For example, similar to the designation described above, 5Q-L would indicate that the fifth parcel is in the CERFA Parcel with Qualifiers category because of the presence of lead-based paint. Similarly, parcel label 8Q-X/R indicates that the 8th parcel is in the CERFA Parcel with Qualifiers category because of the presence of unexploded ordnance and radon.

The following designations are used to indicate the type of contamination or storage present in a parcel that has been placed in the CERFA Disqualified category:

- ★ PR = Petroleum Release
- ★ PS = Petroleum Storage
- ★ HR = Hazardous Substance Release
- ★ HS = Hazardous Substance Storage

For example, 12D-HR indicates that the twelfth parcel is in the CERFA Disqualified category because of evidence of hazardous substance release.

For all parcels, "(P)" is used to indicate that the presence of a contaminant is possible, but that data are unavailable for verification. For example, 9Q-A(P) indicates that the ninth parcel is in the CERFA Parcel with Qualifiers category because of the possible presence (unverified) of asbestos-containing material. Similarly, parcel label 15D-HR/PS/A(P) indicates that the 15th

parcel is in the CERFA Disqualified category based on evidence of a hazardous substance release and petroleum storage. It may also have asbestos-containing material.

1.3 GEOGRAPHICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot consists of two separate facilities, one located in Lexington, which was the headquarters of the complex, and the other located in Richmond, Kentucky, which is an ammunition storage facility (Bluegrass). Figure 1-1 presents the geographic location of the installation. The BRAC property that is the subject of this report consists of the entire Lexington portion of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. (hereafter identified as Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot). The property is located approximately 10 miles east of Lexington and north and adjacent to the town of Avon in the counties of Fayette and Bourbon. The BRAC property is divided between light industrial and general rural uses. The surrounding land use is primarily rural, with some heavy industry, light industry, retail trade, and personal services.

1.3.1 Physical Setting

The facility encompasses 782 acres in Fayette and Bourbon Counties. It is bounded on the east by Ware Road, on the south by the L&N Railroad, on the west by Briar Hill Road, and on the north by farmland. Elevations range from 930 to 1,040 feet above sea level, and the terrain is predominantly clear with some wooded areas.

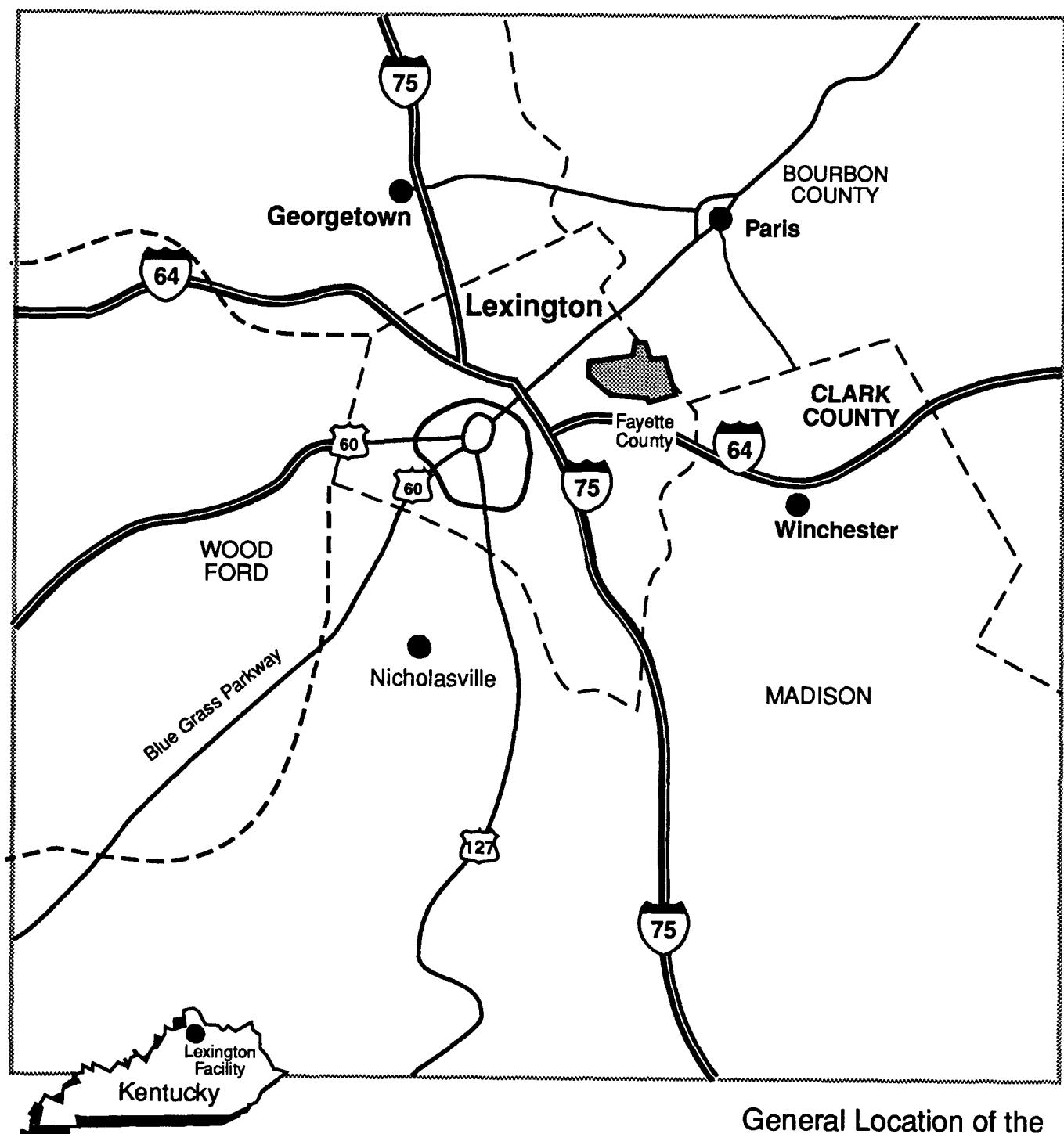
The active administrative and industrial areas of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot are located in the southern part of the installation. An aircraft runway and helipad are located in the center of the BRAC property. The runway is oriented in a northwest/southeast direction. This runway has been abandoned and is unusable. The north portion of the installation can be described as gently rolling pastureland with access by paved roads.

1.3.2 Surface Water

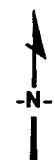
Surface water from the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is conveyed to one of two drainage basins, the Elkhorn Creek Drainage Basin or the Hutchinson Creek Drainage Basin. The majority of surface water flows into North Elkhorn Creek via one of the intermittent unnamed tributaries at the installation. A part of the northern portion of the installation drains to Hutchinson Creek.

Two lakes are located on the BRAC property in a section reserved for recreation: Lake Elder, which covers approximately 9,272 square meters, and the golf course lake at the southern end of the golf course, which covers approximately 5,671 square meters. The golf course lake is drained by a stream that passes south through the town of Avon and eventually to North Elkhorn Creek.

A high percentage of the active administrative and industrial areas of the installation are paved or under roof, resulting in increased stormwater runoff in comparison to predeveloped



General Location of the
Lexington Bluegrass
Army Depot



Scale in Miles



Figure 1-1

conditions. Stormwater from these developed areas is collected by a network of storm sewer systems.

In general, the soils and bedrock of the area are well drained, preventing the formation of puddles after precipitation. According to a 1965 flood plain map, no portion of the BRAC property is located within the 100-year flood plain.

1.3.3 Geology and Soils

The surface geology of the BRAC property consists of a blanket of residual, unconsolidated, reddish brown, silty clay developed on extremely shallow limestone. The top 9 to 14 inches of this soil is a friable, red-brown silt loam to clayey silt underlain by 28 inches of dark brown, silty clay. This silty clay grades into a clay and extends to depths greater than 54 inches.

The bedrock underneath the BRAC property is composed of the Clays Ferry Formation and the Lexington Limestone Formation. Both formations are from the Ordovician Period.

The Clays Ferry Formation is found on hilltops above the 1,015-foot elevation at the northern end of the property. According to the Geologic Map of the Clintonville Quadrangle, Central Kentucky (U.S. Geological Survey, 1968), the formation consists of an upper unit of interbedded shale, limestone, and siltstone. Shale is the major constituent (50 percent) and contains thin siltstone and silty shale laminae. It is shaly and poorly sorted, with beds generally less than 6 inches thick. Siltstone and fossils comprise the remainder of the upper unit. Erosion generally results in the development of locally steep slopes. The upper unit slopes down into a unit that consists mainly of limestone in beds up to 1.5 feet thick, with minor crossbedding and abundant fossil fragments. Shale and siltstone make up the remainder of the unit (Appendix A, Reference 3).

The majority of the BRAC property is underlain by the Lexington Limestone Formation, composed of Millersburg Member and the Tanglewood Limestone Member.

The Millersburg Member is divided into four beds that vary slightly in geologic description. All are predominately limestone interbedded or crossbedded with shale, containing abundant fossils. The unit varies from 50 to 70 feet thick. This member can be found throughout the central portion of the BRAC property wherever elevations are above 945 to 1,000 feet.

The Tanglewood Limestone Member, which is a limestone with shale and shaly limestone, underlies the Millersburg Member. This limestone is thin to thick-bedded, crossbedded in part, and phosphatic. It is sparingly fossiliferous, having locally-occurring fossil zones. The shale is limy, mostly interlaminated with the fine-grained, shaly limestone in thin beds within the thicker-bedded limestone. The upper 10 to 12 feet of this member are interbedded and transitional with the overlying Millersburg Member. The Tanglewood Limestone Member is found along the southern section of the property and at the northwestern boundary of the property along the banks of an unnamed tributary of North Elkhorn Creek.

Although the BRAC property is primarily underlain by limestone and dolomite, it lacks karst topographic features such as caves, sinkholes, and solution channels. High content of clay in the limestone and dolomite has limited solution weathering of these formations. The Tanglewood Limestone member of the Lexington Limestone Formation has the greatest potential to develop karst topographic features.

1.3.4 Hydrogeology

The main water-bearing formation at the BRAC property is the Lexington Limestone Formation. Underlying the installation is a generally flat-lying sequence of interbedded limestones, argillaceous limestones, and shales, with minor beds of siltstone. The whole sequence is of similar appearance, and in field exposures individual beds are distinguished mainly by differences in fossil content, as well as their stratigraphic and topographic positions. Differences exist in the solubility of the beds, resulting mainly from their relative proportions of shale and limestone, and also because of their locations with respect to topographic features, especially surface streams. The result is an integrated drainage system involving both surface and groundwater gradients, which are controlled chiefly by the topography. Perched and semiperched groundwater discharges locally to surface streams. In upland areas, much groundwater moves downward through and along bedding planes and other openings to eventually reach deeper saturated zones. Where the deeper zones occur in relatively soluble beds, as they do beneath the prominent valley in the vicinity of the main buildings of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, they constitute relatively high-yielding aquifers.

The less soluble beds, chiefly those in upland areas, are not good aquifers, and many homeowners rely on farm ponds and cisterns for a water supply. The area within and surrounding the installation is marked by numerous farm ponds, some as large as 1 acre or more.

Seven water supply wells were installed along the southern boundary of the property. The borings were all advanced to approximately 150 feet below the surface. Their locations and depths indicated that the wells were drawing water from the Tanglewood Limestone Member, a phosphatic and limy rock that yields hard water which may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet. Wells generally yield 100 to 500 gallons of water per day, and some will produce more than 500 gallons per day, except in dry weather. For the most part, the rate of groundwater movement in the region is controlled by the number, size, and interconnections of joints and bedding planes in the limestone that have been enlarged by solution. The limestone underlying the BRAC property has undergone extensive surface and subsurface erosion.

In 1981, 13 groundwater monitoring wells were installed throughout the facility as part of an environmental survey. Biannual water level measurements were collected by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency in 12 of the wells. Based on the data, it is evident that a groundwater high exists near the drainage divide in the area of the new landfill. Levels drop, as do the land surface elevations, to the south toward North Elkhorn Creek and to the north toward an intermittent tributary of Hutchison Creek. Groundwater flow from localized zones, topographically higher and upgradient of the seeps, provides base flow for the surface seeps.

Seep base flow may be provided from either the unconsolidated materials or the upper bedrock zone. In general, water levels are lowest near the tributary, indicating that the majority of the groundwater is flowing through openings in the limestone to discharge into the stream. During periods of low flow, when the intermittent streams are dry, groundwater continues to move in the same pattern, but it discharges to the solution openings below the stream channel.

2.0 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

The scope of this CERFA investigation followed the protocol established in Public Law 102-426 supplemented by Department of Defense Policy on the Implementation of CERFA dated May 19, 1993. This section describes the sources that were used during the CERFA investigation conducted for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. Relevant information available from previous environmental studies are presented. Findings from Federal, State, and local government regulatory records, installation documents, aerial photographs, and personnel interviews are addressed. The visual inspection methods used during the site survey are identified.

2.1 EXISTING DOCUMENTS

Existing investigation documents and aerial photographs were reviewed to evaluate pertinent information that could be used as part of the CERFA Report. These documents are summarized below and listed in Appendix A, "Reference List for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot." Primary source documents containing CERFA criteria information include the Enhanced PA (March 1990) and the Draft RCRA Facility Investigation (March 1993) which is summarized in Table 2-1.

2.1.1 Enhanced Preliminary Assessment Report (March 1990)

USATHAMA conducted an Enhanced PA in March 1990 to assess the environmental quality of the facility. The assessment identified several areas requiring environmental evaluations, as well as known and suspected releases at the facility. These findings are described below.

The March 1990 Interim Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment Report (see below) identified a number of solid waste management units (SWMUs) as areas requiring environmental evaluations. Three landfills received industrial and sanitary waste during different time periods between 1942 and 1980. The waste disposed of in these landfills included (but was not limited to) paints, solvents, plating sludge, lead batteries, transformer fluids, chrome waste, and sewage sludge. In addition, three other disposal sites were suspected to exist at the facility based on information gathered from personnel interviews and aerial photographs.

An industrial waste treatment system that consisted mainly of two lagoons and a treatment plant was operated between 1965 and 1977. The lagoons were constructed over a tributary that received treated metal plating wastes through a storm drain. Initially, sanitary waste generated at the facility was also treated on-site by a treatment system that consisted of a trickling filter and a secondary clarifier. After 1977, the waste was treated in a two-stage biological contact stabilization unit with filtration and chlorination.

Other SWMUs were investigated during the assessment; these included the scrap wood pile/fire training area activities; industrial, maintenance, and laboratory operations; hazardous materials/waste storage; fuel dispensing; and coal pile runoff. Furthermore, a survey of all

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF ENHANCED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND DRAFT RCRA FACILITY
INVESTIGATION LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT, KENTUCKY

CERFA Label	Enhanced Preliminary Assessment March 1990	Draft RCRA Facility Investigation March 1993
Asbestos	Asbestos survey was conducted in 1987. An asbestos abatement program was in place at the time of the Enhanced PA. Recommend assessment of progress of asbestos abatement program.	Comprehensive asbestos survey conducted in 1993 that recommended remediation efforts and an operations and maintenance program. Asbestos removal is complete for Building 30.
Lead-based paint	Lead-based paint survey not conducted	Lead-based paint survey not conducted
PCBs	Transformers survey conducted in 1987-1988 that identified PCB-containing transformers. Enhanced PA identified transformer storage in Buildings 8, 40, and 64. Recommended investigation through the performance of sampling of soils.	Sampling conducted. PCBs found to exceed applicable and/or relevant requirements in soil and/or sediments at the industrial waste lagoons, Building 27, the industrial wastewater treatment plant, the unnamed tributary, Vehicle Washrack I (Building 126), and the telephone pole storage area.
Radon	Not within the scope of the investigation. Recommend phased radon gas sampling program.	Radon survey conducted in 1992. Seven buildings identified as having radon above EPA action level of 4 picoCuries per liter of air.
Unexploded ordnance	Not within the scope of investigation.	Not within the scope of investigation.
Radionuclides	Identified Buildings 103, 128, and 139 as containing radiological equipment and radioactive chemicals.	Concurred with Enhanced PA but added Building 14 as containing radionuclides. A radiological survey of portions of four buildings found no radioactive contamination. A comprehensive radiological survey will be required once the tenant has left the post.
Petroleum release/disposal	Known and suspected releases identified in relation to USTs, AGTs, POL product and waste storage areas, maintenance areas, and sewage treatment plant sludge beds. The Enhanced PA recommended soil sampling, sediment sampling, and groundwater sampling at various locations.	Soil gas survey, geophysical surveys, surface water, sediment investigations, soil investigation, and groundwater samples taken (groundwater results analysis not analyzed). Data from the field investigation has indicated soil, and sediment contamination in fourteen major areas. See hazardous substance release below.
Petroleum storage	Recommended soil gas sampling in areas with tanks and in areas of the tank removal, fuel dispensing areas, open storage areas, DRMO, and in vicinity of transformer spill.	Geophysical surveys of USTs conducted. Soil and groundwater sampling conducted at Building 9, 46 and Landing Field. Only 2 active USTs remain onsite. Others have been excavated.
Hazardous Substance release/disposal	Suspected releases identified at disposal sites, industrial operations, PCB/pesticide storage areas, maintenance operations, laboratory operations, hazardous waste storage areas.	Investigations included soil borings and sampling, monitoring well installation and groundwater sampling, test pit soil sampling, and sediment sampling. Contaminants detected included VOCs, SVOCs, lead and other metals. Hazardous substances releases are associated with landfills, industrial wastewater treatment, Buildings 27, 303, 4, 5, 135, 139, Area A, B, DRMO Spill Area, the coal storage pile at the heating plant and surface water at the golf course and unnamed tributary.
Hazardous Substance storage	Hazardous substance storage areas included Buildings 5, 27, 42, 100, 101, 103, 107, and 110. Soil, sediment, and groundwater sampling was recommended.	Soil, sediment, wipe collected, and groundwater samples were conducted.

Key:	PCB	=	Polychlorinated Biphenyl	POL	=	Petroleum, oil, and lubricant
	USEPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	UST	=	Underground Storage Tank
	CERFA	=	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act	AGT	=	Aboveground Storage Tank
	VOC	=	Volatile Organic Compound	USGS	=	U.S. Geologic Survey
	SVOC	=	Semivolatile organic compound	TSCA	=	Toxic Substances Control Act

transformers located on-site had been conducted prior to the Enhanced PA. During the survey, inadequate storage of PCB transformers was noted.

At the time of the assessment, asbestos abatement was being conducted. The status of the abatement could not be accurately determined. Although the presence of 12 underground storage tanks was known, the exact location and conditions of the tanks had not been determined.

In addition, lead-based paint, radon, and radiological surveys had not been conducted. The use and storage of pesticides and herbicides were assessed; however, very few records were available on pesticide applications. The Enhanced PA identified reported spills and releases as well as suspected releases that had occurred at the facility.

The study recommended actions to address known releases, characterize potential existing releases, and eliminate or reduce the possibility of future releases.

2.1.2 Interim RCRA Facility Assessment Report, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot (March 1990)

This assessment was conducted by USEPA in support of the RCRA Part B application at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. This document identified all SWMUs at the facility and the potential for past or continuing release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to any environmental media. It also determined the appropriate course of action for continuing use or closure of SWMUs. The information at the time that the RCRA Facility Assessment was performed at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot resulted in the identification of 30 SWMUs and 2 areas of concern (see Table 4-1). SWMUs number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 29 had known releases in their area and therefore required an RCRA Facility Investigation. SWMUs Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16A, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and Area of Concern No. 1 had a low potential for release and required no further action at the time. To determine if a release had occurred, SWMUs Nos. 16B, 17A, 19, 20, 24, and Area of Concern No. 2 required confirmatory sampling. Need for further investigation was dependent on test results of an integrity test for SWMUs Nos. 17B, 18, 22, 23, and 30.

2.1.3 Installation Assessment, Army Base Closure Program (July 1990)

In July 1990, USEPA conducted an analysis of historical aerial photography of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The analysis focused on locating and identifying any potential contamination sources within the study area using photographs from May 3, 1949 to January 16, 1986. Analysis of the study area revealed the following: landfills and fill areas, debris, mounded material, scrap material, excavations/extractions, trenches, ground scars, lagoons, sewage treatment plants, tanks, open storage areas, and possible leachate into an unnamed tributary of Elkhorn Creek.

2.1.4 Master Environmental Plan, Lexington Facility (July 1990)

This plan was developed in support of the anticipated closure of the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The plan addresses the status of the areas requiring environmental evaluations previously

identified in the Enhanced PA and proposes actions that can be undertaken to evaluate further the environmental impact of those areas. Various investigations and inspections are recommended to assess the nature and extent of contamination that may be present at the areas to be evaluated.

2.1.5 Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, RCRA Facility Investigation, Draft Report (March 1993)

The RCRA Facility Investigation included field investigations and sampling activities to assess the nature and extent of contamination at the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot and beyond its boundaries. Sediment, surface water, soil, and building interior surface samples were collected at a number of SWMUs and other areas requiring environmental evaluations and at areas of concern identified in previous environmental studies. This report included an analysis of all media except for groundwater, which is being addressed separately in a Groundwater Investigation Report.

Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements were developed and compared to findings in the field. A risk assessment was conducted to assess the impact of contamination in soil, sediment, and surface water on human health. Fourteen of the 50 areas investigated were identified as a potential threat to the human health and the ecological system or exceeded potential applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. The report will be completed in spring of 1994.

2.1.6 Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Comprehensive Asbestos Survey, Draft Report, Lexington, Kentucky (March 1993)

This report presents the results of an asbestos survey conducted in 127 buildings at the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The study was a four-phased approach that consisted of a detailed survey phase, a sampling collection phase, sample analysis phase, and a hazard assessment phase. A visual survey was conducted to identify and quantify homogeneous areas of suspected friable and nonfriable asbestos-containing material. Samples were collected for all identified homogeneous areas of suspected asbestos-containing material, then analyzed for asbestos using polarized light microscopy. The survey results showed that 51 buildings contained asbestos (either friable, nonfriable, or both). Recommendations for corrective actions were provided to remove the hazards associated with the presence of asbestos.

2.1.7 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and Installation Spill Contingency Plan, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Facility (April 1993)

The plan covers 16 aboveground storage tanks containing petroleum product at 11 buildings, 2 underground storage tanks at 2 locations, and 12 liquid propane gas aboveground storage tanks at 6 locations. The plan also addresses areas where drums and containers were used for storage of hazardous substances such as petroleum, oil, and lubricants, paints, and solvents. The plan identified the contents, the estimated capacities, and the locations of the aboveground storage tanks, underground storage tanks, and storage areas. The presence and integrity of secondary containment were assessed. Recommendations were made for leak prevention measures if not already in place.

2.1.8 Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Corrective Measures Study, Draft Report (May 1993)

The results of the RCRA Facility Investigation were used to develop a Corrective Measures Study that evaluated remedial action alternatives and associated costs, and developed cleanup objectives. The 12 sites included in the study were originally identified in the RCRA Facility Investigation report as containing contaminants with levels exceeding regulatory limits that may present human health risks as well as ecological risks. Remedial action objectives were developed based on cleanup goals and applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. Remedial technologies were then developed and screened to select the most appropriate and feasible approaches. A detailed analysis was conducted for each site addressing various approaches including no action, capping, a proposed remedial technology, offsite incineration, and offsite disposal. Selection of the most feasible alternative for each site was based on the following:

- ★ Overall protection of human health and the environment
- ★ Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
- ★ Long-term effectiveness and performance
- ★ Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume through treatment
- ★ Short-term effectiveness
- ★ Implementability
- ★ Cost
- ★ State acceptance
- ★ Community acceptance

This report does not address remedial alternatives for groundwater contamination which, if present, will be discussed in a separate study.

2.2 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATORY RECORDS

Information regarding permit and compliance status, enforcement actions, and the hazardous waste generator status of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was obtained through on-site and telephone interviews, an electronic data base search, and record reviews at various Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies.

Record reviews and interviews were conducted at the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet and the USEPA Region IV. Federal and Army records made available by USAEC and the Richmond Facility of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot were also reviewed.

The electronic data base search of Federal and State records resulted in a Federal/State Data Report and Map containing information from the following data bases:

- ★ National Priorities List
- ★ Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Information System
- ★ Toxic Release Inventory

- ★ Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Treatment and Storage Facility
- ★ Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Large Quantity Generators
- ★ Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Small Quantity Generators
- ★ Civil Enforcement Docket
- ★ Emergency Response Notifications System
- ★ Facility Index System
- ★ Nuclear Facilities
- ★ Open Dump.

The search encompassed the properties within a 1.5-mile radius from the center of the installation. A copy of the data base search results are included in Appendix B. A summary of relevant regulatory information obtained during the record review process is presented below.

2.2.1 Permits and Permit Applications

The permit status of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is summarized below from information obtained through prior environmental document reviews, Federal and State record searches, installation record searches, and interviews with installation personnel.

Air: The most active air permit was issued on June 1, 1992 (Permit No. O-92-054). It including Buildings 3, 6, 18, 107, 135, 221, and covered the following operations:

- ★ Coal-fired indirect heat exchangers
- ★ Underground gasoline storage tanks
- ★ Paint booths
- ★ Sanding and sandblasting units
- ★ Metal/photo operations
- ★ Plating operations (aluminum conversion)
- ★ Woodworking operations.

Radioactive Materials: Radioactive materials are used at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. There are three separate materials license at the installation as issued by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

- ★ License Number 16-05033-01 (September 30, 1993) -- covers radioactive byproduct materials
- ★ License Number SUB-417 (January 31, 1998)--covers radioactive source materials
- ★ License Number SNM-623 (July 31, 1994)--covers special nuclear materials.

These licenses are applicable for use of radioactive material only at the U.S. Army Ionization Radiation Dosimetry Center and Area Calibration and Repair Center.

Surveys of the facilities are conducted periodically to monitor handling, storage, and usage of materials; to characterize contamination; and to ensure compliance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission license requirements. All radioactive materials used were inventoried and records maintained. Radiation protection surveys have indicated that no human radiation contamination or overexposure has ever occurred. In December 1991 a radiological survey of Buildings 14, 103, 128, and 139 was conducted. All four buildings were reported to be relatively free of radioactive contamination although the survey should be considered preliminary because many areas were inaccessible.

Water and Wastewater: Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot has one Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, which is Number KD0020699 for Fayette County. Four discharge points are addressed by this permit: one sanitary point, one overflow from the old industrial wastewater lagoon point, and two stormwater runoff points.

The permit (which will expire on July 31, 1996) allows for discharge to an unnamed tributary to North Fork Elkhorn Creek.

Hazardous Waste: The facility submitted an RCRA Permit Application that was revised a number of times. This application did not result in the issue of a permit; however, corrective action continues at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot under RCRA authority as a result of the RCRA Facility Investigation. Agreed Order 91154 addressing the installation's plans for corrective action and closure at Interim Storage Unit Building 27 is in draft form with the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

2.2.2 Inspection Reports and Enforcement Actions

TETC review identified one Notice of Violation to permit KD0020699 issued on April 21, 1989, which noted that solids were being allowed to discharge into the stream. The problem was traced to the coal pile lift station. Two catch basins capture runoff from the coal pile. This water is pumped to the old industrial wastewater lagoon for sedimentation prior to discharge in the stream. The pump at the lift station is frequently inoperable. As a result, the catch basins overflowed during a rain storm and carried sediment from the coal pile to the storm sewer. This is the source of the solids noted in the violation. The problem was corrected by capping the catch basins.

RCRA Inspection Reports from January 1990, December 1990, November 1991, and March 1993 along with an Environmental Multimedia inspection from January 1990 were provided to TETC during the site visit. The multimedia inspection covered air, wastewater, drinking water, Toxic Substances Control Act, and Hazardous Waste (RCRA/CERCLA). The major type of violation noted in the January 1990 and December 1990 reports was the improper storage and labelling of waste. The only violation noted in the November 1991 inspection was that two manifests did not have land ban notifications attached to them. No violations were noted in the March 1993 report.

2.3 INTERVIEWS

TETC conducted a site visit at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot on September 8 and 9, 1993, to collect information and interview individuals associated with the installation. TETC's team included Barbara Young and Carol Frye.

Individuals interviewed at the installation included the environmental coordinator, the contractors conducting cleanup and ongoing activities on the BRAC property, and the USAEC representative. All administrative activities are conducted out of the Richmond facility. In addition, Barbara Young and Carol Frye of TETC visited regulatory agencies in Lexington, Kentucky, and USEPA Region IV, to obtain information not available at the installation. A complete list of the agencies visited or contacted and the people interviewed is provided in Table 2-2.

2.4 VISUAL INSPECTIONS

During the site visit, visual inspections were conducted throughout the facility and at adjacent properties. The purpose was to confirm findings reported in previous studies and information collected through interviews, as well as to identify new areas of concern. The visual inspection consisted of automobile drive-through and walk-through surveys of areas in which CERCLA-regulated and nonregulated substances may be stored, released, or disposed. An aerial inspection of the installation was not conducted. During the visual inspection, contamination sources were noted and leaks, spills, and other evidence of releases were observed and quantified; no samples were collected.

2.4.1 *Inspection of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot*

Evidence was gathered regarding current or past contamination with the following substances:

Asbestos-containing Material: The presence of asbestos-containing material in buildings at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was identified in the asbestos survey report.

Lead-based Paint: A lead-based paint survey has not been conducted at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The building age of structures in the BRAC property was determined from the Building Information Schedule for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. Buildings constructed prior to 1978 were assumed to contain lead-based paint.

PCBs: PCB-containing equipment (electrical transformers and oil-filled switches) at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was identified in previous investigations. Electrical equipment on the BRAC property that was not documented in previous studies but which has the potential to contain PCBs was also noted. Transformers that were still in use and not leaking were not inspected or included in this report.

Radon: The radon survey conducted by Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot personnel was used to determine the presence of radon above 4 picoCuries per liter of air in the 7 buildings.

TABLE 2-2
LIST OF PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED, LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY
DEPOT, KENTUCKY

Reference	Name/Phone Number	Location	Dates of Employment	Job Position
a	Ed Abney (606) 293-3249	Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Activity, Army Materiel Command	1964 to present	Chief
b	John Estes (606) 293-3073	Maintenance Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Serv-Air, Inc.	1991 to present 1961 to 1974 1980 to 1991	Engineer
c	Alan Freed (410) 671-1626	Army Environmental Center, Base Closure Division	1989 to present	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act Project Manager
d	Billye Haslett (606) 625-6669	Richmond Facility, Directorate of Public Works	1986 to present	Land Manager
e	Terry Hazle (606) 625-6579	Richmond Facility, Environmental Office	1986 to present	Chief Environmental Division
f	Rob Hill (606) 293-4125	Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office	1983 to present	Material Examiner Foreman
g	Rick Hudnall (606) 299-0461	Prestress Services of Kentucky, Inc.	1983 to present	Plant Manager
h	Steve Hulett, PG (614) 890-5501	Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.	1987 to present	Project Geologist
i	Dave Maddox (606) 745-6420	Richmond Facility, Business Office	1989 to present	Directorate of Business Management
j	Vickie Prather (502) 564-3410	Kentucky Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Water	1974 to present	Administrative Specialist
k	John Stinnett (606) 293-4281	Serv-Air, Inc.	1989 to present	Environmental Specialist Safety and Health
l	Todd Williams (606) 625-6579	Richmond Facility, Environmental Office	1988 to present	Environmental Engineer

Unexploded Ordnance: Review of documents and records revealed that no activities involving unexploded ordnance occurred at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. This was verified by installation personnel.

Radionuclides: Installation personnel were interviewed and installation files searched to obtain data on radioactive material storage and use. In addition, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Health Physics Division provided the contractor with information obtained from installation files and U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency archival report files. This information included Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and Department of the Army Radioactive Material Authorizations, and U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency reports on radioactive material decommissioning.

Petroleum Release or Disposal: Areas of potential releases that were identified in the RCRA Facility Assessment, RCRA Facility Investigation, Master Environmental Plan, the Enhanced PA, and the records search were inspected visually. Evidence of discoloration or spills was noted, as well as any sheen on nearby bodies of water. Evidence of releases from documented sources was also noted. Evidence of discolored soils, unusual odors, and stressed vegetation was assessed.

Petroleum Storage: An underground storage tank investigation was conducted in 1989 which involved visually inspecting underground storage tanks located on the facility. No tightness testing was performed. At the time of the Enhanced PA, the exact location and conditions of several underground storage tanks were not known. Information on storage tanks and pipelines was gathered from State underground storage tank registration and closure records, the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan, the Underground Storage Tank Survey Report, and facility engineering maps. The location, volume, past and present conditions, and evidence of removal actions were verified during the inspections to the extent possible.

Hazardous Substance Release or Disposal: Monitoring well locations identified in the document review or site survey were observed, including those in the BRAC property and those on adjacent property. Wastewater treatment and discharge activities were identified in State regulatory records and summarized in the RCRA Facility Investigation the Master Plan and Enhanced PA. This information was verified during the site inspection.

Hazardous Substance Storage: Information on storage tanks and pipelines was gathered from State underground storage tank registration and closure records, the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan, the Underground Storage Tank Survey Report, and facility engineering maps. Areas and buildings used to store pesticides and herbicides were identified in the document review and visually inspected. A pesticide management plan for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was not on file. Once verified, routine application or use was not given further consideration.

2.4.2 Inspection of the Adjacent Property

A visual inspection of the adjacent property was conducted. Prior to the site visit, a data base search was performed for the area adjacent to Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot within a 1.5-

mile radius to identify small- and large-quantity waste generators, underground storage tanks, and leaking underground storage tanks. Both Federal and State data bases were searched (see Section 2.2 of this report). Information obtained from the search was verified through visual inspections. Possible areas of environmental concern were visually inspected to determine their potential for contamination.

2.5 TITLE DOCUMENTS

TETC conducted a review of tract maps and transfer documents to identify the former property owners of the BRAC property at the time of its transfer to the Army. The purpose of this review was to determine the property's prior use and environmental condition at the time of its transfer. This review did not result in additional information. Previous ownership and the dates of transfer to the Army are indicated on Figure 5-2.

2.6 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND MEDICAL RECORDS

A search of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, USEPA, and State records revealed no relevant newspaper articles or medical/biomedical waste disposal records.

3.0 PROPERTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This section presents an overview of past and current operations at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot and a discussion of environmental changes associated with the facility. It addresses activities relevant to waste management practices and significant environmental incidents that occurred since the Enhanced PA was conducted.

3.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was established as a signal depot on June 25, 1941. The depot was constructed in 1941-1942 for the storage of ground radar, other classified radio equipment, and special vehicles required to transport radar. By the end of the war, the administration building, eight warehouses, the motor pool building, the power plant, and 40 wood-framed, concrete-based temporary buildings had been constructed. Following the war, additional facilities had been added almost yearly as required by mission changes or expansion. An industrial maintenance shop, two warehouses, and seven housing units were constructed in the 1950s. Through the 1960s and 1970s, a total of 10 buildings were constructed, including an electronics and communications security equipment maintenance facility, and 7 warehouses. Currently, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot has approximately 125 buildings.

Since the installation was established in 1941, it has come under the command of a number of authorities. It was put under the jurisdiction of the Army Materiel Command in June 1966. In 1977, it underwent a change in mission and function; it was assigned depot activity and placed under the command of Red River Army Depot, Texas. Command was transferred to Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, in July 1980. In September 1986, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot was placed under the Depot System Command, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

As of 1990, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot serves as the center of technical excellence for Communications Security Support. It was the only depot in the depot system for storage and overhaul of this vital equipment. It was the sole facility for the Automatic Secure Voice Communication System, used as a major storage depot for supplies such as dry cell batteries, clothing and textiles, tungsten, tin, quartz crystals, and crude rubber.

The following tenants occupied Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot in 1990:

- ★ Army Materiel Command's Material Readiness Support Activity
- ★ The Central Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity
- ★ The U.S. Army Depot Systems Command, Quality Systems and Engineering Center
- ★ The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices
- ★ The Army Calibration Repair Center
- ★ The Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry Center
- ★ E-Systems
- ★ Procurement

- ★ Commissary and Post Exchange
- ★ The USA Health Clinic
- ★ The Information Systems.

3.1.1 Past Activities

Waste Disposal Activities: Numerous disposal and treatment facilities were located at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot to handle the wastes generated by mission activities. Three landfills were used to dispose of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot-generated waste; the old landfill, new landfill, and industrial and sanitary waste landfill. A review of the construction drawings show the industrial wastewater treatment plant (Building 126) built in 1963 and the drying beds (Building 124) being constructed in 1967. This facility treated the wastewaters generated by industrial activities. The installation has an old wastewater treatment plant (Building 12) and a new wastewater treatment plant (Building 12A). The old plant was built in 1942 and abandoned when the new plant began functioning.

Industrial Activities: Industrial activities took place primarily at *Building 135*. The fabrication of electronic support equipment was performed in Building 135 for approximately 25 years until 1976. The building contains 42,500 square feet of maintenance area in addition to administrative offices, a vending area, and a photographic laboratory. Operating units within the building included a cleaning shop, a plating shop, and an anodizing shop. The cleaning shop used various solutions and baths for electroplating (chromium, silver, copper, brass, cadmium, and nickel), stripping and cleaning, and conversion coating (bronze, aluminum iridite, and olive drab iridite). The anodizing shop used anodizing, dying, and etching solutions. The operation also used solvents, alkali cleaners, and phosphates. Wastewater and sludge generated from the process contained cyanide, chromium, copper, cadmium, nickel, silver, and other heavy metals etched from the plating parts according to reports and personnel interviewed. The plating waste generated from the plating operations was initially discharged into a tributary of North Elkhorn Creek. In 1963, the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant was constructed for treatment of the plating waste, followed by the construction of two lagoons shortly thereafter for additional removal of solids. The construction of the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant included the connecting of the floor drains in the stripping and painting areas to the plant. Approximately 50 feet to the north of Building 135 was a waste paint and thinner storage building.

Maintenance Activities: Maintenance operations took place at Buildings 3, 10, 19, 43, 63, 64, 107, 130, 134, 140, and 141.

Building 3 is a Government owned-contractor operated facility for the maintenance of electronic equipment. Three painting booths are located in the building for painting vehicles and large pieces of equipment. A paint sandblasting unit is in the same general area as the three painting booths. Other facilities in Building 3 include a wood working shop, storage facilities, and administrative offices.

Building 10 is a wheeled vehicle repair shop for repair and maintenance of vehicles. Solvents for degreasing parts are stored and used in this building. Spent solutions are stored in 55-gallon

drums. Waste oil was stored in two 250-gallon aboveground storage tanks beside Building 10 until the tanks were removed.

Building 19 was designed for locomotive maintenance and storage. The building is long and narrow in design with a maintenance pit for servicing the underside of locomotives. Solvents are suspected to have been used for cleaning parts during the engine maintenance (Department of the Army, 1984). The building is currently being converted into an autocraft shop.

A forklift shop was located in *Building 43* for maintenance and repair of forklifts. A mild solution was used for steam cleaning of large parts, and runoff was discharged to the storm sewer. This building was later converted into a gym.

Building 63 is approximately 413 square feet in area and is used for storing paints and solvents for general maintenance.

Building 64 is a concrete-based metal building that houses a 500-KW diesel-electric generator. The generator is available as a backup to the main power source and is seldom used. Building 64 was previously used for the storage of transformer oils.

Building 107 contains a painting booth for painting helicopter parts and a solvent rinse bath for stripping and cleaning parts. The solvent used for cleaning and stripping is a mineral spirit that replaced the previously-used methyl ethyl ketone.

Building 130 is currently an autocraft shop used for repairing automobiles. This building may have been used in the past to store solvents. Large air filtration equipment was noted in the building during the site visit. Oily residue was noted on the concrete pavement to the northeast of the building.

Building 134 is used for electronic test repair, diagnostic equipment repair, navigational aids repair, and a calibration services facility to support missions and maintenance. The building has three rooms with controlled temperature and humidity to provide an environment for maintaining standards and calibration work. Calibration instruments containing mercury have occasionally broken, releasing droplets of mercury. The mercury has fallen onto the work benches and/or the floor and has been disposed of in the laboratory sinks. Mercury spills are cleaned up with a vacuum pump (Department of the Army, 1984, USATHAMA, 1980, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1980).

Buildings 140 and 141 were previously used for testing radar equipment. Building 140 currently is occupied by the Army for helicopter repair and Building 141 is occupied by the Air Force for helicopter repair.

Laboratory Activities: Laboratory operations took place primarily in Buildings 4, 5, 135, 139, and 6. The laboratory in *Building 5* uses small quantities of black and white process chemicals along with color processing chemicals for developing film, all of which are diluted and discharged to the sanitary sewer. Building 5 also contains a printing shop that generates a small amount of hazardous waste. *Buildings 4, 135, and 139* each contain a small laboratory for black

and white color photographic systems. The Calibration Laboratory is located in Building 139; materials used in Building 139 are stored in Building 128. Building 139 is used for instrument calibration and for maintenance of radiological equipment. The laboratory in Building 139 is used as a primary and secondary reference laboratory. Building 139 houses a neutron generator that is used in connection with the reference standards and equipment calibration. Radioactive materials such as strontium 90, plutonium 239, thorium 230, and radium 226 are stored in Building 128 and in a building attached to Building 139.

The Quality Control Laboratory is located in *Building 6* and is used to analyze water samples. Approximately 225 chemicals are used for analysis of samples. Wastes generated in the laboratory are treated before being discharged to the sanitary sewer. This release is performed in accordance with State and Federal regulations that do not require a permit (Department of the Army, 1984).

Storage Facilities: Numerous storage facilities were required to carry out the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot mission. These facilities stored supplies as part of the installation mission and stored materials necessary to complete the industrial functions that took place there.

Building 16 is a warehouse that includes a commissary and administrative offices. In previous years, small quantities of hazardous waste were stored there.

The hazardous wastes generated at the installation are currently stored in *Building 27* prior to disposal. The interior is divided by concrete block walls into four rooms. This feature considerably reduces the possible commingling of incompatible wastes. Only one area of the hazardous waste storage facility was bermed to provide containment for spills of stored waste. Wastes stored in Building 27 include acids, paint waste, and solvents. Records indicate that PCBs were once stored in this building (Aware Corporation, 1984; Department of the Army, 1984; U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, May 1983).

Building 40 is currently used for storing transformers that may contain PCBs. Hazardous wastes were previously stored in *Building 42*, a wooden structure that was erected in 1941. By 1980, all hazardous wastes were removed from the building; this facility has not been used for hazardous waste activities since then. This building has been remodeled and is currently used as a wood shop (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1980).

3.1.2 *Current Activities*

Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is in the process of phasing out its operations in Fayette County. There have been transfers to Richmond Depot along with other personnel actions. At the time of the CERFA site visit, activity was still occurring at Building 63 (paint storage for facility engineering), Building 3 (contractor operated assembly), Building 135 (paint booth), Buildings 134 and 135 (radioactive storage activity), Building 154 (hazardous materials storage), Building 12A (new wastewater treatment plant), Building 27 and 1 (hazardous waste storage), Building 6 (Battery storage), and Building 221 (administrative offices). Other buildings that were visited but were found to be empty included Buildings 7, 40, 110, 103, 107, 121 and 10.

The tenants currently onsite include Material Readiness Command, Communications Security Support, FRDC, Post Exchange Command, and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AT LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT

Operations at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot have been reduced since the Enhanced PA was conducted in 1989. With closure and realignment of the depot in process, mission activities in the BRAC portion of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot have been considerably decreased.

The following changes have taken place at the installation:

- ★ The Heating Plant has been deactivated since April 1993. The central heating system has been replaced by individual generators. Each generator has an aboveground storage tank containing diesel fuel.
- ★ Most of the 275-gallon capacity heating oil tanks have been removed.

4.0 INVESTIGATION RESULTS

This section describes the results of the CERFA investigation. The first part describes all areas within the BRAC property that have been addressed in reports prior to the CERFA investigation, and the second part describes all areas within the BRAC property that have not been addressed in previous reports. The third part identifies adjacent properties that may be potential sources of contamination. The fourth part describes areas containing items not regulated by CERCLA, and the fifth part describes areas where remediation has occurred. Part six describes real property within the BRAC property that will be retained by the Army.

4.1 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AREAS REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATIONS

This part describes both existing areas that requiring environmental evaluations and those that have undergone change.

4.1.1 *Existing Areas That Require Environmental Evaluations*

Table 4-1 lists all areas within the BRAC property addressed in the RCRA Facility Assessment, Enhanced PA, RCRA Facility Investigation, and Corrective Measures Study. These areas requiring environmental evaluations were identified in the Enhanced PA and the RCRA Facility Investigation conducted at the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The Enhanced PA identified sources of contamination (i.e., locations of storage or release of hazardous substances) through document review and a site visit. The RCRA Facility Investigation identified the magnitude and extent of contamination through sampling and analyses. The Corrective Measures Study identifies and recommends appropriate measures that will correct any releases. The risk identified in the risk column of Table 4-1 is any risk above 1E-06 for any exposure pathway within any of the land use scenarios. Below is brief description of each area requiring environmental evaluations.

Building 3: Building 3 was used for the maintenance of electrical equipment. Three paint booths, a woodworking shop, storage facilities, and offices were also located at the building. Solvents and paints may have been present in the soils as a result of painting operations. Concrete chip samples obtained during the RCRA Facility Investigation identified the following constituents in amounts above detection limits: arsenic, barium, beryllium, chromium, mercury, lead, vanadium, zinc, benzyl, alcohol, phenanthrene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylphenol/2-cresol, 4-methylphenol/4-cresol, alpha-endosulfan, aldrin, dieldrin, ethylbenzene, heptachlor, epoxide, isodrin, methylisobutyl ketone, PCB-1260, PCP, xylene, DDD, DDE, DDT, aluminum, calcium, cadmium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, silver, and sodium. Constituents detected in the soil gas survey in concentrations greater than background levels include calcium, chrysene, fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, barium, boron, potassium, sodium, benzo(k)fluoranthene, magnesium, manganese, and lead.

Buildings 4, 5, 135, 139: The photography laboratories for black-and-white and color processing, were located in Buildings 4, 5, 135, and 139. The chemical waste from Building

TABLE 4-1
PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AREAS REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN
BRAC PROPERTY, LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT, KENTUCKY

Name	Coordinate Location (x,y) Figures 5-1	Parcel Number	Source of Information				Baseline Risk Assessment (1992) (Noncarcinogenic: Hazard Index ≥ 1 or Carcinogenic Risk $\geq 1E-06$)
			RFA	Enhanced PA	RFI	CMS	
Industrial, Maintenance, and Laboratory Operations							
Building 3	(17, 8)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 4	(17, 7)	6D	SWMU 23	*	*		Yes
Building 5	(13, 9)	6D	SWMU 23	*	*		Yes
Building 6	(13, 8)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 10	(20, 8)	6D		*	*		Yes
Building 12	(11, 13)	6D	SWMU 17B	*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 12A	(11, 13)	6D	SWMU 16A	*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 19	(20, 5)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 31	(4, 13)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Building 43	(19, 6)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 63	(16, 9)	6D		*	*		Yes
Building 64	(16, 9)	6D		*	*		No
Building 128	(11, 13)	10D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 130	(13, 15)	6D		*	*		Yes
Building 134	(10, 16)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 135	(12, 14)	6D	SWMU 23	*	*		Yes
Building 135	(12, 14)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 139	(11, 16)	10D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 140	(18, 18)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 141	(19, 17)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 147	(14, 13)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 221	(23, 13)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Sump Behind Building 139	(11, 16)	6D	SWMU 18,19	*	*		Risk not calculated
Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Storage							
Building 5	(13, 9)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 16	(4, 10)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 27	(12, 12)	6D	SWMU 9	*	*	*	Yes
Building 42	(20, 6)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 47	(15, 6)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Building 63	(16, 9)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 100	(17, 13)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Building 101	(18, 11)	6D		*			Risk not calculated

TABLE 4-1

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AREAS REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN
BRAC PROPERTY, LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT, KENTUCKY

Continued

Name	Coordinate Location (x,y) Figures 5-1	Parcel Number	Source of Information				Baseline Risk Assessment (1992) (Noncarcinogenic: Hazard Index ≥ 1 or Carcinogenic Risk $\geq 1E-06$)
			RFA	Enhanced PA	RFI	CMS	
Building 103	(20, 12)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Building 107	(20, 11)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 110	(17, 11)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Building 113	(20, 17)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Fuel Dispensing Areas							
Building 9	(19, 9)	6D	SWMU 20	*	*		Yes
Building 46	(20, 7)	6D	SWMU 20	*	*		Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls							
Building 8	(18, 9)	6D	SWMU 25	*	*		No
Building 40	(15, 11)	6D	SWMU 11	*	*		No
Building 64	(16, 9)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated
Pesticide/Herbicide Use and Storage							
Building 8	(18, 9)	10D	SWMU 25	*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 45	(16, 10)	10D	Areas of Concern	*	*		Risk not calculated
Building 303	(29, 17)	9D		*	*	*	Yes
Other							
Old Landfill	(7, 17)	6D	SWMU 4	*	*	*	Yes
Industrial and Sanitary Waste Disposal Landfill	(16, 18)	6D	SWMU 25,6,7	*	*	*	Yes
New Landfill	(40, 25)	3D	SWMU 1	*	*	*	No
Industrial Waste Lagoons	(8, 12)	6D	SWMU 3	*	*	*	No
Scrap Wood Fire/Fire Training Area	(14, 6)	6D	SWMU 24	*	*		Yes
Coal Pile Runoff/Heating Plant (Building 7)	(16, 9)	6D		*	*	*	Yes
IWTP	(10, 9)	6D	SWMU 16,17,30		*		Yes
IWTP Sand Drying Beds	(12, 15)	6D	SWMU 10	*	*	*	Yes
Area A	(18, 19)	6D		*	*	*	No
Area B	(21, 21)	5D		*	*	*	Yes
Area C	(29, 31)	2D		*	*		No
DRMO Spill	(8, 14)	6D	SWMU 12	*	*	*	Yes
Water Supply Well 7	(22, 4)	6D		*			Risk not calculated
Transformer Spill Near Building 223	(25, 11)	6D		*	*		Risk not calculated

TABLE 4-1
PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AREAS REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN
BRAC PROPERTY, LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT, KENTUCKY

Continued

Name	Coordinate Location (x,y) Figures 5-1	Parcel Number	Source of Information				Baseline Risk Assessment (1992) (Noncarcinogenic: Hazard Index ≥ 1 or Carcinogenic Risk $\geq 1E-06$)
			RFA	Enhanced PA	RFI	CMS	
Open Storage and Shelter Area (West of Building 135 Beside Building 40)	(12, 14)	6D		*	*		Yes
Unnamed Tributary	(6, 18) (3, 13)	6D		*	*	*	No
Culverts 1 & 2	(3, 10)	6D	SWMU 29	*	*		No
Vehicle Washrack I (Building 126; SE of Building 139)	(11, 13)	6D	SWMU 22	*	*		Risk not calculated
Calcium Hydrate Area	(43, 26)	4D	areas of concern 2	*	*		Risk not calculated
Vehicle Washrack II (N of Building 135)	(12, 14)	6D	SWMU 23	*	*		Risk not calculated
Golf Course Pond	(32,11)	22D		*	*	*	Yes
Telephone Pole Storage Area	not mapped	not mapped		*	*		Yes

Key: RFA = RCRA Facility Assessment IWTP = Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
PA = Enhanced Preliminary Assessment DRMO = Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
RFI = RCRA Facility Investigation SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit
CMS = Corrective Measure Study
Yes = Human health carcinogenic or noncarcinogenic risk were found to exist above 1E-06 and 1, respectively
No = Human health carcinogenic or noncarcinogenic risk not found to exist above 1E-06 and 1, respectively

Note: Figure 5-1 is located at the end of Section 5

5 was diluted and discharged into the sanitary sewer system. A printing shop also operated at this location; printing generated a small amount of hazardous waste. Spent corrosive solutions containing silver generated in Building 139 were classified as nonhazardous waste. In the past, spent solutions containing silver were collected in a sump, pumped through a sand filter, and then discharged to another sump located behind Building 139. The sump discharged to the surface of the old landfill area and subsequently to storm drainage. The discharge from Building 139 was eventually eliminated; the waste containing silver was collected and sent offsite for silver recovery by the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. No major spills at this building have been reported.

During the RCRA Facility Investigation, samples were collected at various points near the four buildings. Constituents detected in surface soil samples at concentrations greater than background levels included calcium, copper, lead, magnesium, manganese, zinc, chrysene, fluoranthene, chromium, mercury, nickel, potassium, and sodium. Constituents detected in concrete chip samples included 3,5-dinitroaniline, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, diethyl phthalate, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. Constituents found in wipe samples included bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butylbenzyl phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

Building 6: The Quality Control Laboratory, located in Building 6, was used for analyzing water samples. Wastes generated at this location were treated then discharged to the sanitary sewer in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Constituents detected in wipe samples collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation included bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate.

Building 10: Building 10 was designated as a wheeled vehicle repair shop where solvents were used for degreasing. Spent solution was stored in 55-gallon drums and waste oils accumulated in aboveground storage tanks. Oils and solvents were suspected to be present in the soils near the building.

The results of the RCRA Facility Investigation indicate that calcium, lead, potassium, sodium, zinc, arsenic, and magnesium are present in surface soils at levels exceeding background concentrations. In addition, several constituents were detected in concrete chip samples. Those include bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, toluene, phenanthrene, arsenic, barium, beryllium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, beta-endosulfan, endrin, DDT, aluminum, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, and sodium. The soil gas survey identified calcium, fluoranthene, aluminum, sodium, barium, boron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, silver, and zinc in concentrations greater than background levels.

Building 12: The old sanitary sewage plant that was located at Building 12 operated between 1940 and 1977. The treated effluent was discharged into the North Elkhorn Creek, a tributary of the Kentucky River. All boiler blow down and wastewater from the cafeteria was treated at the plant. Sludge generated by the biological process was dried on sludge drying beds and then disposed of in the landfills. Paint containing chromium had been reportedly introduced into the domestic sewer system.

Building 12A: A new sewage treatment plant, located in Building 12A, was constructed in 1976 to replace the old sewage treatment plant. The discharge of waste containing heavy metals was suspected and contamination in soils and sediments may have occurred. Various types of samples were collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation at the wastewater treatment plant. Constituents detected in concentrations greater than background levels included mercury, copper, calcium, cyanide, sodium, zinc, magnesium, fluoranthene, and chromium.

Building 19: Building 19 was designed for locomotive storage and maintenance. Solvents may have been used for cleaning parts. This building was later converted into an autocraft shop. Contamination of soil with solvents and oils was suspected at this location. Concrete chip samples collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation contained detectable levels of 1,3-dimethyl benzene, 2-methyl naphthalene, ethylbenzene, toluene, aldrin, methoxychlor, barium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, DDD, aluminum, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. The soil gas survey identified constituents in concentrations greater than background levels including barium, calcium, lead, boron, manganese, mercury, potassium, silver, arsenic, beryllium, cobalt, iron, and sodium.

Building 31: Building 31 was used for equipment repair and maintenance. Vehicles up to 60 feet long were weighed in the scale house. The surrounding soils may be contaminated with oils.

Building 43: Building 43 was used for maintaining fork lifts. Large equipment was steam-cleaned and the wastewater generated from this activity was discharged into the storm sewer. Contamination of soil with oils, solvent, and acids was suspected from these operations. During the RCRA Facility Investigation, the soil gas survey did not detect any volatile organic compounds. As a result, no further sampling analysis was conducted.

Building 64: Building 64 housed a 500-KW diesel-electric generator as a backup power source for the installation. It was suspected that the soil was contaminated by the release of diesel fuel and oils. The RCRA Facility Investigation sample analysis identified beta-endosulfan and DDT above background levels in surface soil samples collected near Building 64. In wipe samples, constituents detected include beta-endosulfan, barium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, phenanthrene, aluminum, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, and sodium.

Buildings 128 and 139: The Calibration Laboratory, located in Buildings 128 and 139, involved the calibration and maintenance of instruments. Building 139 housed a neutron generator. Radioactive materials such as strontium-90, plutonium-239, thorium-230, and radium-226 were stored in Building 128 and in a building attached to Building 139, and were used as radiation sources in Building 139 for equipment calibration. During the RCRA Facility Investigation, samples were obtained from the sump located behind Building 139. Calcium and aluminum were present in sediment samples at concentrations greater than background levels. Constituents detected in soil boring samples at concentrations greater than background levels included silver, potassium, sodium, nickel, mercury, manganese, lead, magnesium, calcium, and cyanide.

Building 130: Building 130 was originally used for sandblast operations. For the past two years, the building has been used as an autocraft shop for repairing automobiles. Solvents, petroleum, oil, and lubricant, and paints were suspected contaminants. At Building 130, surface soil samples collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation showed chromium, copper, lead, zinc, benzo (B)fluoranthene, chrysene, mercury, and nickel at concentrations greater than background levels. In concrete chip samples, constituents were detected in concentrations greater than detection limits. Those include bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, 2-methyl naphthalene, arsenic, barium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, beta-endosulfan, dieldrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, isodrin, PCB-1260, phenanthrene, DDT, aluminum, calcium, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, and sodium. In wipe samples, constituents detected included arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, aluminum, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, and sodium.

Building 134: Building 134 was used as an Electronic Test Repair, Diagnostic Equipment Repair, Navigational Aids Repairs, and Calibration Services facility. Calibration instruments reportedly have been releasing mercury. Only tap water was analyzed during the RCRA Facility Investigation at this building; no contamination was found.

Building 135: Industrial operations were conducted in Building 135. A plating shop located in this building operated between the 1950's and 1976. Activities included metal plating, metal degreasing, paint stripping, anodizing, and fabrication of printed circuits with various metals. Metals, solvents, alkali cleaners, and phosphates were used in these operations. The wastewater generated contained cyanide, chromium, copper, cadmium, nickel, and explosives. Floor drains in the building received wastewaters from these operations. Prior to the construction of the industrial wastewater treatment plant, the floor drains were connected to the storm drains. Later, the floor drains in the plating shop only were connected to the treatment plant. Plating sludge from the plant, paint waste, and solvents were disposed of in the landfill.

Waste thinners and empty paint cans were stored in an area approximately 50 feet to the north of Building 135. Furthermore, steam cleaning of vehicles and trailers was conducted in a driveway north of Building 135. Contamination of soil with heavy metals and solvents was suspected as a result of these industrial operations.

Three concrete chip samples were collected at Building 135 during the RCRA Facility Investigation. Constituents detected in the samples include 1,3-dimethylbenzene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 4-methylphenol/4-cresol, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, benzo(b)fluoranthene, butylbenzylphthalate, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, diethyl phthalate, dieldrin, ethylbenzene, fluorene, methylisobutyl ketone, phenanthrene, phenol, toluene, xylenes (ortho- and para-), DDE, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, vanadium, and zinc.

Buildings 140 and 141: Buildings 140 and 141 were used for testing radar equipment and helicopter repair. Solvents, petroleum, oil and lubricant, and paints were suspected to be present

in the soils surrounding buildings used for helicopter repair. The soil gas survey detected silver, potassium, barium, nickel, and sodium above background levels.

Building 147: Building 147 was used to assemble electronic communication vehicles and related electronic equipment. This operation involved painting and sandblasting. A 1983 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency report indicated that waste paints and thinners were stored in an unbermed corner of the asphalt parking lot approximately 50 feet from the building. Paint and solvents were suspected contaminants at the two buildings.

According to the RCRA Facility Investigation, concrete chip samples from Building 147 contained detectable levels of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chlordane, methoxychlor, phenanthrene, phenol, DDE, DDT, aluminum, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, potassium, selenium, sodium, vanadium, and zinc. The soil gas survey detected calcium, boron, potassium, and sodium above background levels.

Building 221: Electronic and communications security equipment were maintained in Building 221. Polyurethane packing material was produced at Building 221 by reacting isocyanate with Polyol resin. According to staff members who were interviewed during the Enhanced PA, no spills occurred in Building 221. Two paint spray booths and one sandblasting area were also located in this building. Wipe samples collected at Building 221 contained beta-endosulfan and heptachlor above detection limits.

Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Storage: The Enhanced PA identified several buildings where hazardous materials and hazardous waste were stored. Table 4-2 is a summary of storage locations and types of material stored. Hazardous materials stored at the facility primarily included paints, solvents, and acids.

TABLE 4-2
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS

Location	Hazardous Material	Suspected Contaminants
Building 5	Lithium batteries	Photographic waste, lithium batteries
Building 47	Flammable materials	Not determined
Building 63	Flammable materials	Solvents, paints
Building 100	General storage, lithium batteries	Acids, lithium batteries
Building 101	General storage, lithium batteries	Acids, lithium batteries
Building 103	Flammable materials	Solvents, paints, radioactive materials, oils
Building 107	Flammable materials	Solvents, paints
Building 110	Acids, lithium batteries	Acids, lithium batteries
Building 113	Flammable materials	Solvents, paints

Hazardous waste was stored at Buildings 16, 27, and 42, where suspected contamination in each building included heavy metals and solvents; heavy metals, solvents, and paints; and acids, solvents, and heavy metals, respectively. Various types of samples were collected at or near the hazardous waste storage buildings. At Building 16, only tap water samples were obtained; they showed no presence of lead.

During the RCRA Facility Investigation, concrete chip samples were collected from Building 107 and were found to contain detectable levels of 1,3-dimethyl benzene, 2-methyl naphthalene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, methyl phenol, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, vanadium, and zinc.

At Building 27, constituents detected in surface soil samples at concentrations greater than background included benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, lead, mercury, zinc, and copper. Also at this location, concrete chip samples contained several constituents including 2-methylnaphthalene, alpha-benzenehexachloride, alpha-endosulfan, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzofuran, dieldrin, di-n-octyl phthalate, fluoranthene, heptachlor epoxide, isodrin, phenanthrene, pyrene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, DDE, DDT, aluminum arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, vanadium, and zinc.

At Building 42, the soil gas survey identified arsenic, lead, iron, barium, calcium, cobalt, manganese, silver, and vanadium at concentrations above background.

Based on the RCRA Facility Investigation, surface soil samples collected near Building 63 contained benzo(a)anthracene, fluoranthene, arsenic, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, magnesium, zinc, chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and barium in concentrations greater than background. Furthermore, constituents detected in concrete chip samples included 2-methyl naphthalene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, beta-endosulfan, methoxychlor, barium, chromium, lead, vanadium, zinc, ethylbenzene, DDE, DDT, aluminum, calcium, cobalt, iron, magnesium, manganese, mercury, potassium, and sodium. The soil gas survey identified calcium, sodium, silver, arsenic, barium, boron, lead, manganese, potassium, vanadium, and zinc at levels exceeding background concentrations.

Fuel Dispensing Areas: Fuel dispensing facilities include Buildings 9 and 46. Two underground storage tanks were associated with Building 9; it was suspected that the soil at this location was contaminated with gasoline. Three aboveground storage tanks were connected with Building 46. It was suspected that diesel fuel was released in the soils. Furthermore, aircraft refueling was performed by mobile fuel vehicles and fuel dispensing facilities located near the landing field. Aircraft fuel spills may have occurred.

According to the RCRA Facility Investigation, surface soil samples collected near Buildings 9 and 46 contained calcium, lead, sodium, and zinc. In soil boring samples, include concentration levels of barium, boron, calcium, potassium, sodium, aluminum, iron, and manganese exceeded background levels.

Pesticide/Herbicide Use and Storage: Pesticides and herbicides were stored in Building 45 between 1966 and 1982. Building 303 was a general purpose storage building for the golf course that had also been used for storing pesticides. After 1983, pesticides and herbicides were stored in Building 8, previously used for transformer storage. Most of the herbicide and pesticide applications occurred on the railroad access and on the golf course area and were performed by an outside contractor. No spills were documented at these locations.

During the RCRA Facility Investigation, wipe samples were collected from Building 45; they showed detectable levels of chlordane, DDD, and DDE. At Building 303, surface soil samples contained concentrations of chlordane, delta-benzene hexachloride, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor epoxide, DDD, and DDE greater than background levels. In addition, beta-endosulfan, dieldrin, heptachlor epoxide, PCB-1260, and DDT were detected in wipe samples.

Old Landfill: The old landfill, located along Ware Road and adjacent to the North Elkhorn Creek tributary, received solid and hazardous waste generated at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot between 1942 and 1950. No lining was installed at the time the landfill was constructed. Wastes deposited in the landfill reportedly included flammable liquids, paper, wood, lead batteries, chrome sludge, paints, solvents, and sewage sludge. Combustible materials were burned before they were covered. There is no documentation of the quantities of waste buried in the landfill. Based on a USATHAMA study entitled "Rapid Response Environmental Surveys" conducted in 1983, surface water samples collected from the tributary downstream of the landfill contained cadmium at levels exceeding drinking water criteria. Similarly, cadmium and iron concentrations exceeded aquatic life criteria.

Based on the RCRA Facility Investigation results, contamination was found in surface water and soil. Barium, iron, sodium, potassium, and manganese were detected in surface samples at concentrations higher than background levels. Similarly, elevated levels of mercury, zinc, lead, fluoranthene, potassium, magnesium, manganese, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, cobalt, aluminum, benzo(k)fluoranthene, iron, chromium, and beryllium were found in soil samples.

Industrial and Sanitary Waste Disposal Landfill: The landfill, located south of the tributary, was used between 1950 and 1970. No lining was installed at the time the landfill was constructed. Wastes disposed of in the landfill reportedly consisted of, but were not limited to, solvents, metal plating sludge, transformer fluids, sandblasting dust containing chrome, and sewage sludge. Combustible materials were burned before they were covered. Data on the quantity of wastes buried at this landfill are not available. The landfill was closed in 1983. Closure involved placing a cap of 2 feet of compacted clay and 6 inches of top soil as a cover. Heavy metals, solvents, and paint were identified as potential contaminants in the soils.

Sediment samples collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation showed concentration above background levels for calcium, aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, chrysene, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, silver, sodium, vanadium, and zinc. Similarly, soil samples contained fluoranthene, calcium, boron, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, potassium, benzo(k)fluoranthene, iron, magnesium, sodium, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, manganese, nickel, and barium.

New Landfill: The new landfill, located in the northeastern section of the facility, was used between 1971 and 1980. No lining was installed during construction. Wastes buried at the landfill reportedly consisted of, but were not limited to, plating waste, paints, infectious waste (which were burned prior to covering), and sewage sludge. There is no information on the quantity of materials disposed of in the landfill. A cap consisting of 2 feet of compacted clay and 6 inches of top soil was placed as a cover during closure. Contamination of heavy metals, solvents, and paints was suspected in the soils. Surface water samples collected from seeps at the landfill contained chlorinated organic constituents, nickel, and cadmium at levels above the human health criteria (not defined in the report). Iron was found at concentrations exceeding aquatic life criteria. Samples collected from groundwater monitoring wells installed near the landfill contained detectable levels of halogenated hydrocarbons, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, phenols, and iron. Only cyanide and trichlorofluoromethane were detected above human health criteria.

Sample analysis results from the RCRA Facility Investigation showed that only arsenic was detected at levels exceeding background concentrations in sediment; arsenic, manganese, sodium, calcium, barium, potassium, iron, lead, magnesium, boron, vanadium, nickel, zinc and fluoranthene were found in soils.

Area A, B, and C: Three potential disposal sites, located along the west boundary of the facility on Ware Road, were identified based on past records and personnel interviews. A septic tank used for sewage disposal in the past was later the site for metal plating sludge disposal for approximately two years. A second potential site was an area behind the water tower that received industrial waste for an undetermined period of time. Finally, a rubble pile has been identified in the northern portion of the facility in an aerial photograph taken in 1946. Soil contamination was suspected at the disposal sites.

Based on the RCRA Facility Investigation, only calcium is present at concentrations above background levels in sediment samples collected in the septic tank area referred to as Area A. Calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium were present at concentrations above background levels in soil samples. In Area B, where the water tower was located, soil samples contained potassium, fluoranthene, sodium, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, zinc, barium, and calcium above background levels. Similarly, in the rubble pile area, calcium and magnesium were detected in soil samples above background concentrations.

Industrial Waste Lagoons: Two lagoons, located in the southwestern corner of the facility, were constructed over the Elkhorn Creek Tributary which, prior to 1965, received metal plating waste generated at Building 135. The lagoons received treated effluent from the industrial wastewater treatment plant and operated in series as settling basins for suspended solids. The effluent was then discharged into the North Elkhorn Creek Tributary. No lining was installed during the construction of the lagoons. Constituents that could have been present in the lagoon's wastewaters include aluminum, brass, copper, cadmium, nickel, silver, acids, alkalies, and cyanide. Since 1977, the lagoons have been used for pH adjustment of the runoff from the coal pile and the cooling water blow down. During the RCRA Facility Investigation, sediment samples collected from the lagoon area contained cadmium, chromium, lead, and silver above background soil concentrations. Phenol was detected at low concentrations. Water samples

showed detectable concentrations of cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, and silver. Levels of a halogenated solvent, dichlorodifluoromethane, were above the human health criteria in groundwater samples obtained from monitoring wells installed around the lagoons.

In samples collected from the lagoon area during the RCRA Facility Assessment, several constituents were detected at levels higher than background concentrations. Magnesium, manganese, calcium, potassium, aluminum, iron, lead, and sodium were found in surface water samples. Furthermore, sediment samples showed the presence of calcium, barium, aluminum, arsenic, and beryllium. In soil samples, calcium, magnesium, sodium, copper, mercury, zinc, potassium, lead, fluoranthene, nickel, and cobalt were present above background levels.

Scrap Wood Fire/Fire Training Area: This area, located in the southern portion of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, was used beginning in 1978 for piling, burying, and burning of wood. No records are available to determine if treated wood was used, although according to personnel interviewed during the Enhanced PA, treated wood was most likely present.

The results of the RCRA Facility Investigation sample analysis show that calcium, zinc, magnesium, copper, arsenic, lead, and benzo(a)anthracene are present in surface soils at concentrations above background levels.

Coal Pile Runoff/Heating Plant: The Heating Plant located in Building 7 consisted of two spreader-stoker coal-fired boilers and a traveling gate boiler to provide steam heat for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. Chemicals used for maintenance and operation of the heating plant included solvents and water treatment chemicals. Solvent waste generated at this location was accumulated in the original containers. The fly ash and the ash removed from the boilers was not hazardous according to extraction procedure toxicity test. Coal was stored in an area adjacent to Building 7. The runoff from the coal pile discharged into a storm drain and then into a sump where it was pumped to the industrial waste lagoons. At the time of the Enhanced PA, the soils in the area of runoff appeared orange in color, and dead grass was observed. Soil contamination was suspected at this location.

In soil boring samples performed as part of the RCRA Facility Investigation, many constituents were detected greater than background concentration level, including fluoranthene, mercury, copper, lead, potassium, sodium, zinc, arsenic, benzo(b)fluoranthene, calcium, iron, beryllium, and chrysene. The constituents detected in concrete chip samples, with concentrations greater than detection limits, included alpha-endosulfan, phenanthrene, aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, calcium, chromium, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, potassium, selenium, sodium, vanadium, and zinc.

Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sand Drying Beds: The industrial wastewater treatment plant, located in Building 124, was used between 1965 and 1976. Prior to its construction, the wastewater generated in the shops was released to floor drains connected to a storm sewer, from which it was discharged into the tributary to North Elkhorn Creek. Materials used for the treatment process included sulfuric acid, sodium metabisulfite, sodium hydroxide, and gaseous chlorine. Treatment at the industrial wastewater treatment plant consisted of chromium reduction, cyanide destruction, and pH adjustment. The precipitates formed were

removed in settling basins, and the supernatant was initially discharged into a tributary leading to the North Elkhorn Creek. The sludge generated at the industrial wastewater treatment plant was transferred to sand, drying beds, then collected for disposal in the landfill. Contamination of soil with heavy metals, cyanide, and volatile organic compounds was suspected as a result of the industrial wastewater treatment plant operations.

The RCRA Facility Investigation identified soil contamination at the industrial wastewater treatment plant. Constituents detected in concentrations greater than background included sodium in all four samples; calcium and nickel in three samples; arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, cyanide, mercury, lead and fluoranthene in two samples; and magnesium, potassium, zinc, chrysene, and benzo(a)anthracene in one sample.

Open Storage and Shelter Areas: Several open storage and shelter areas were used to store equipment, tanks, drums, and vehicles. Aerial photographs identified several open storage areas, storage tanks, and possible lagoons west of Building 135 and beside Building 40. No reports confirmed these surveys. Drums were also identified in various other locations.

Based on the RCRA Facility Investigation, constituents detected in surface soil samples at concentrations greater than background include fluoranthene, calcium, sodium, lead, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, mercury, arsenic, magnesium, potassium, benzo(k)fluoranthene, and barium.

Defense Reutilization Marketing Office Spill (SWMU12): A spill of unknown material was documented in the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office storage area. The exact date and characteristics of the spill are unknown. Surface soil samples collected at the spill area during the RCRA Facility Investigation showed concentrations of copper, mercury, zinc, fluoranthene, lead, potassium, sodium, calcium, chromium, magnesium, and nickel above background levels. In addition, isodrin, methoxychlor, PCB-1260, DDE, and DDT were detected in wipe samples. The soil gas survey identified arsenic, silver, calcium, copper, magnesium, nickel, and potassium. According to the Draft Corrective Measures Study, soil contamination at this site included high levels of cadmium and chromium in the drainage pathways downgradient from the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office Storage Area. The study recommends removal of an estimated 6,670 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

Transformer Spill: A spill of transformer oil occurred on the roadway near Building 223 in 1944. Dieldrin and heptachlor epoxide were present in sediment samples taken as part of the RCRA Facility Investigation.

Unnamed Tributary: Surface water and sediment samples were collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation from the unnamed tributary located on the western boundary of the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. Constituents detected in surface water at concentrations higher than background levels included beryllium, chromium, copper, selenium, vanadium, and zinc. Arsenic, beryllium, barium, and calcium also were found in sediments above background levels.

Culverts 1 and 2: There are two culverts at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot: one located at the south-central boundary of the facility and another located at the southwest corner of the

facility. Both culverts drained offsite into Elkhorn Creek. Wastes discharged or carried into the culverts contained chromium, cadmium, nickel, silver, paint striping solutions, liquid waste from metal cleaning operations, and treated water from the wastewater treatment plants. No samples were collected from these culverts during the RCRA Facility Investigation because no sediments were present.

Vehicle Washrack I: The washrack, Facility #126, was located southeast of Building 139. The wastewater generated by this activity was discharged into an underground concrete catch basin that consisted of a siltation pond, a grease separator, and a sand filter along with drying beds to remove the particulate material from the wash water. The dried material was landfilled at the facility. Based on the RCRA Facility Investigation, surface water samples contained aluminum, iron, lead, and manganese above background levels. Furthermore, calcium, manganese, magnesium, potassium, benzo(k)fluoranthrene, fluoranthene, and benzo(a)anthracene were detected in soil boring samples above background levels.

Calcium Hydrate Storage Area: This area, located near the new landfill, included several buildings that stored calcium hydrate. The buildings, except for the concrete slab, were finally removed in 1972. Soil boring samples taken during the RCRA Facility Investigation showed sodium that boron, potassium, and magnesium were present at concentrations greater than background.

Vehicle Washrack II: The washrack, Facility #148, located north of Building 135, was used occasionally to wash small vehicles. Runoff from this activity was collected in a grate-covered trench that discharged to the New Wastewater Treatment Plant. No sediments were present in the trench at the time of the RCRA Facility Investigation; therefore, no samples were collected.

Golf Course Pond: The golf course, located in the eastern portion of the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, was the least disturbed area at the installation. During the RCRA Facility Investigation, surface water, sediment, and soil boring samples were collected at the golf course. Potassium and manganese were detected in surface water samples with concentrations greater than background levels. Calcium and aluminum were detected in sediment samples at concentrations greater than background levels. Constituents detected in soil samples with concentrations greater than background levels included manganese, beryllium, boron, copper, magnesium, iron, and calcium.

Telephone Pole Storage Area: The telephone pole storage area, located east of the industrial waste lagoons, was used to store telephone poles, helicopter parts, and other miscellaneous equipment. Surface soil samples collected at this area during the RCRA Facility Investigation indicated that zinc, copper, mercury, fluoranthene, calcium, chromium, lead, and magnesium were at concentrations higher than background levels.

4.1.2 Existing Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluations Which Have Undergone Change

A number of areas requiring environmental evaluations identified in previous environmental documents have altered in condition, expanded in degree or extent, or otherwise been modified. These changes are described below:

- ★ Vehicle Washrack II (Facility 148) north of Building 135: The RCRA Facility Assessment called for integrity testing. The washrack had no sediment present during the RCRA Facility Investigation. Therefore, no samples were collected.
- ★ Culverts 1 and 2: No samples were collected from these culverts during the RCRA Facility Investigation because no sediments were present. The RCRA Facility Assessment called for sampling for known releases from this area.
- ★ Potential groundwater contamination at the facility will be addressed separately in a Groundwater Investigation Report.

An evaluation of PCBs in shredded electronic components took place in September 1991. PCBs were found in levels requiring remediation in storage bins 9, 14, and 15 at the DRMO Storage Yard.

4.2 ADDITIONAL AREAS IDENTIFIED BY THE CERFA INVESTIGATION

A few new items were identified during the CERFA investigation; however, no further action is required. These items were determined through on-site inspections, personnel interviews, and a records search. They were not identified in any other environmental investigation to date.

Asbestos: Thirteen buildings in the BRAC property (Buildings 148, 157, 158, 29, 304, 35, 36, 37, 59, 61, S58, T51, and T52) were not surveyed during the asbestos survey. All but Building 29, the Heating Plant Bag House, are either temporary trailers, washracks, or identical to other surveyed buildings. The unsurveyed Heating Plant Bag House is not likely to contain asbestos, therefore, none of the unsurveyed buildings are considered to be new environmental concerns.

Hazardous Storage: Two aboveground storage tanks were identified in Building 135 that were not identified in previous environmental documents. One tank contained sodium hydroxide and the other contained perchloroethylene. Both tanks have been removed.

4.3 ADJACENT OR SURROUNDING PROPERTIES

Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is bounded on the east by Briar Hill Road, on the south by the L&N Railroad, on the west by Ware Road, and on the north by farmland.

4.3.1 Existing or Potential Pathways of Contamination Migration

Topographic and hydrogeological information of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot provided in existing environmental documents was reviewed to assess potential contamination migration pathways onto the installation from adjacent properties. This information was used in combination with data on potential contamination sources on adjacent and surrounding property

to determine whether offsite sources have any existing or potential environmental impact on the installation. Contamination source data were obtained through record searches, review of existing environmental reports, personnel interviews, and property site visits.

In general, the potential for offsite introduction of contamination onto Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is limited. The pathways of potential contaminant migration onto the installation include stormwater runoff, groundwater migration, and atmospheric/wind transport.

The site appears to be relatively higher than adjacent property; therefore, surface water flow is conveyed offsite, and there are no apparent drainageways flowing the installation from adjacent property. As mentioned in Section 1.3.4, groundwater flow is generally controlled by surface features; therefore, the facility is upgradient to adjacent property. In the early 1970s, however, one of the on site drinking water supply wells (Well 7) was contaminated by a leaking underground storage tank located at an unnamed gas station immediately south of the BRAC property.

Contaminants may be carried through the air at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. The property is bordered by Haley Road on the east and Ware Road the west. Vehicular traffic and the operation and maintenance of the highways have the potential to provide an offsite source of contaminants onto the property.

4.3.2 Environmental Concerns from Adjacent and Surrounding Properties

In order to identify potential offsite contamination sources for the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot facility, a records search of Federal and State data bases (see Section 2.2) was conducted. The results of this search are provided in Appendix B. The search indicated the following:

- ★ No National Priorities List or CERCLA sites are located within a 1.5-mile radius of the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot facility.
- ★ No RCRA treatment, storage, or disposal facilities are located within a 1.5-mile radius of the site.
- ★ One facility that is regulated by EPA is the Ted & Sons Body Shop (USEPA ID No. KYD981807233), located approximately 0.8 miles southwest of the site.
- ★ No emergency response notification system spills have been reported within a 1.5-mile radius of the site.

In addition to the data base search completed for the installation, adjacent property visual site inspections and owner/operator interviews were conducted. The following adjacent properties were visited or referred to by personnel:

- ★ Prestress Service of Kentucky, Incorporated
- ★ Avon Service Market
- ★ Unnamed abandoned gas station on Cable Road
- ★ Lexington Urban Fayette County landfill.

Two of these properties had underground storage tanks and/or aboveground storage tanks. Prestress Services had four underground storage tanks and one aboveground storage tank. One of these tanks was at least 18 years old. Avon Service Market had 4 underground storage tanks less than 4 years old. Three underground storage tanks at the gas station were the source of contamination detected in Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Water Supply Well 7. An open hole was observed at the gas station where the tanks had been removed. According to on site personnel, the excavation has been there for at least 6 years. During excavation, groundwater was reached and contamination was observed. Three monitoring wells were installed.

The Lexington Urban Fayette County landfill is 1 mile due west of the installation. This landfill is in the watershed of the unnamed tributary that borders the installation on the west. There are no known surface releases of contaminants from the landfill.

4.4 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL, HAZARDS, AND SAFETY ISSUES

Military installations frequently contain issues that the USAEC believes fall outside of the provisions of CERFA. For example, while a release of lead-based paint onto the ground may be a CERCLA concern, the application of lead-based paint to a building surface generally is not. However, lead-based paint applied to buildings may represent a safety hazard to young children. Similarly, other substances or materials commonly applied to or found in buildings (for example, radon and asbestos) may not be explicitly regulated under CERCLA, but may require that potential transferees and lessees be notified that they exist.

USAEC has sought to balance the statutory requirements of CERFA with the law's intent to identify uncontaminated property to the public that can be expeditiously reused. Notice has been provided for those parcels that appear to be uncontaminated under the definition provided in CERFA, but which may contain environmental, hazard, or safety issues. Buildings that include asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, or naturally occurring radon fall into this category and are identified as CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers in this CERFA Report. Parcels that contain stored (not in-use) equipment that contain some level of PCB oil, stored low level radionuclide-containing equipment such as dials and weapon site posts, and unexploded ordnance are also designated CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers.

In those cases, however, where for example, asbestos or PCBs have been disposed in the environment, the parcel has been identified as CERFA Disqualified. In this example, the designation indicates that a CERCLA hazard may exist at this location. The following discussion addresses the presence of asbestos-containing material, lead-based paint, PCB storage, radon, unexploded ordnance, and radionuclides.

4.4.1 Asbestos

An asbestos survey conducted in 1987 identified the presence of asbestos-containing material in a number of buildings. An asbestos abatement program was in place at the time of the Enhanced PA. Asbestos was either being removed or encapsulated. The status of the program could not be determined.

A second asbestos survey was conducted in 1993 to locate, identify, and recommend appropriate abatement action for asbestos-containing materials at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot. A total

of 127 out of 140 buildings were surveyed. Of the buildings surveyed, 51 were found to contain asbestos. Table 5.1 lists each buildings at the installation and indicates whether it was included in the asbestos survey and whether asbestos was found.

4.4.2 Lead-based Paint

A survey of lead-based paint had not been conducted at the time of the Enhanced PA or at any other time. To quantify buildings containing lead-based paint, all buildings constructed prior to 1978 are considered to have this type of paint. All except two buildings on the BRAC property were constructed before 1978; therefore, all but two buildings are considered to contain lead-based paint.

4.4.3 PCBs

A transformer survey was conducted during 1987-1988 that identified transformers containing PCBs. Three buildings were used to store PCBs: Buildings 8, 40, and 64. Building 8 became inactive in 1983 and the storage area was relocated to Building 40. Storage in Building 64 has also been discontinued. The storage area at Building 40 is still active. PCB contamination in the soils was suspected.

Wipe samples collected during the RCRA Facility Investigation at Building 8 contained alpha-endosulfan, chlordane, and DDT. In surface soil samples taken from Building 40, the following constituents were detected at concentrations greater than background levels: alpha-endosulfan, aldrin, beta-endosulfan, dieldrin, heptachlor, methoxychlor, DDE, DDT, and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Wipe samples contained detectable levels of alpha-endosulfan, DDE, and DDT.

4.4.4 Radon

A radon survey had not been conducted at the time of the Enhanced PA. A radon survey was performed from 1991 through 1992. Radon above 4 picoCuries per liter was detected in Buildings 14, 16, 17, 19, 30, 231, and 224B. Table 5-1 includes the concentrations detected at each building.

4.4.5 Unexploded Ordnance

Based on all available data, there was never any activity at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot that involved explosive ordnance.

4.4.6 Radionuclides

Use of radioactive material at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot is permitted through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for use at the U.S. Army Ionizing Radiation Dosimetry Center. Radioactive material is used at Buildings 14, 103, 128, 134, 135, and 139. Table 5-1 includes the types of nuclear material used at each building. Radioactive materials consisted of strontium-90, plutonium-239, thorium-230, radium-226, cobalt-60, cesium-137 and krypton-85. Surveys were conducted periodically to monitor handling, storage, and usage of radioactive materials, characterize contamination and ensure compliance with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission license requirements.

A radiological survey was conducted in 1991 in portions of Buildings 14, 103, 128, and 139. The survey concluded that radioactive contamination was not present at the locations inspected; however, it recommended further evaluation to address portions of the buildings that were not accessible at the time of the survey.

A decontamination plan for termination of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission license will be completed in the future for the remediation of any contamination.

4.5 REMEDIATION EFFORTS

The majority of effort at the installation has been spent in environmental investigation to determine the degree and extent of possible contamination. Cleanup plans are outlined in the Corrective Measures Study for 12 sites at Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot.

The remedial efforts outside the RCRA process that have occurred at the installation include:

- ★ Emergency actions, such as vacuum pumping of spills and elimination of discharge points.
- ★ All underground storage tanks (except for two) have been removed. All aboveground tanks used for heating fuel are out of service and are being removed.

4.6 CERFA-EXCLUDED PARCELS

CERFA-Excluded Parcels consist of those parcels to be retained by the Army or other Department of Defense agency or property that will be transferred to another Federal agency with restrictions by statute. At present, the Army does not have plans to retain any portion of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot.

5.0 SITE PARCELIZATION

After reviewing investigation documents, regulatory records, personnel interviews, and visual inspections, TETC identified parcels on the installation as CERFA Parcels, CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers, CERFA Disqualified parcels, or CERFA-Excluded parcels in accordance with the definitions in Section 1.2. The parcels are delineated on a map of the BRAC portion of the installation using a 1-acre square grid for boundary definition. The Army chose a 1-acre grid system to aid in the presentation of data gathered during the CERFA report investigation, and to facilitate use of the document by reuse groups and others. The 1-acre grid provided a consistent method to report and locate environmental or other concerns. In the many cases where the concerns are much smaller than 1-acre, the grid system simplifies the depiction of the concern. Accordingly, the areal extent of many small areas of concern, such as underground storage tank sites, are liberally depicted in the CERFA report. Additionally, the 1-acre grid size was chosen as a generally redevelopable parcel size for either industrial or residential uses. However, the grid does not drive reuse nor restrict it. Reuse decisions should be made irrespective of the grid. The entire 1-acre grid square is colored or shaded to indicate the applicable parcel category on the basis of the history of storage or release for any portion of that square. Parcels are labelled according to a system outlined in Section 1.2 of this report to indicate the applicable parcel category and the contaminating circumstances. Parcel labels are connected to the respective parcel boundaries by a line or are located within the parcel boundaries.

Where CERFA Disqualified parcels and CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers have coincided, the overlapped area has been designated CERFA Disqualified. Labels for any such overlapped parcels also indicate the presence of the qualifying hazards. CERFA-Excluded parcels have been excluded from this investigation of contaminant locations and therefore do not overlap with CERFA Disqualified parcels or CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers. Structures within CERFA Disqualified parcels that contain qualifying safety hazards are designated with the applicable qualifying label, where map scale permits this level of detail.

TETC's investigation and subsequent parcelization of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot determined that approximately 518 acres of the facility fall within the CERFA Parcel category. Approximately 27 acres of the facility are categorized as CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers. Two hundred and twenty-nine (229) acres constitute the CERFA Disqualified portion of the installation. The CERFA Parcels are located predominantly in the northern portion of the installation.

In determining the applicable parcel categories for the installation property, TETC observed the following guidelines provided by the USAEC for specific circumstances:

- ★ Buildings constructed prior to 1978 are assumed to contain lead-based paint. A similar assumption is made for asbestos in buildings constructed prior to 1985.

- ★ Storage of petroleum products, petroleum derivatives, and CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances will prevent an area from becoming a CERFA Parcel as long as that storage is for one year or longer. The quantity of substances stored is not relevant to determining the applicable parcel category. However, if the operation requiring such substances is in the immediate area, and the storage is in limited quantities for immediate use, the area is not precluded from being a CERFA Parcel.
- ★ Nonleaking equipment containing less than 50 ppm PCBs does not preclude an area from becoming a CERFA Parcel. Nonleaking, out-of-service equipment with greater than 50 parts per million PCBs will place an area in the CERFA Parcel with Qualifier category. An area is designated CERFA Disqualified if there is a known release containing greater than 50 parts per million PCBs.
- ★ Areas where there are transport systems or equipment that handle hazardous substances or petroleum products and on which there has been no release, storage, or disposal of these substances are categorized as CERFA Parcels.
- ★ Ordnance disposal locations are designated CERFA Disqualified. This does not include ordnance impact areas that are designated CERFA Parcels with Qualifiers.
- ★ Routine pesticide and herbicide application in accordance with manufacturer's directions and chlorofluorocarbons and halon in operational systems do not preclude an area from becoming a CERFA Parcel.
- ★ Coal storage piles and railroad tracks do not automatically preclude an area from becoming a CERFA Parcel.

State and Federal (where applicable) comments on the draft CERFA report were incorporated into the final CERFA report. These comments are provided in Appendix C.

5.1 PARCEL DESIGNATION MAPS

Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1 identify the breakdown of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot property according to the criteria for parcel identification under CERFA. Appendix D includes the detailed data base used to generate Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1.

5.2 TRACT MAP

The property boundaries and all property transfers including prior ownership information are shown in Figure 5-2.

5.3 SUMMARY CERFA MAPS

Figure 5-3 summarizes the breakdown of Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot property according to the criteria for parcel identification under CERFA.

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X, Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
1P	476	29,23		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
2D-HR(P)	1	29,31	Area C	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release (P)	Release/Rubble associated with Area C	3	No further action
3D-HR	15	40,25	New Landfill	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics associated with New Landfill	1,3	Proposed design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence
4D-HR	7	43,26	Calcium Hydrate Storage Area	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release associated with Calcium Hydrate Storage Area		No further action
5D-HR	4	21,21	Area B	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Industrial Waste associated with Area B	3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil
6D- /A1/P/R/D/PY/P/PR/P/S/HR/H5	194	20,17	Air Landing Field Helicopter Pad	Disqualified, Petroleum Storage (P)	Fuel stored in 2500 gal UST(Tank 1)	1	GPR survey conducted - no UST located
			Area A	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics associated with Area A	1,2,3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil
			Building 1	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Fuel Oil stored in 1000 gal UST - First used in 1943	8 32 3,26,28	Removed
			24,7	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Used Oil stored in ~60 gal ACT(Tank 1)	8 32 26	Removed
			20,8	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Used Oil stored in ~60 gal ACT(Tank 2) Release of Inorganics-Metals associated with Parts cleaning Solvent, Spent Solvents stored in 55 gal Container(Parts Washer, Mobil Equip Repair)	26	Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash
			17,13	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal ACT Lithium Batteries stored in Container(Lithium Battery Storage)	32 26,11 2	Removed
			Building 100	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954 Lithium Batteries stored in Container(Lithium Battery Storage)	8 32	
			18,11	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Presence of Pu-239, U, Co-60, Ni-63, Sr-90, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf associated with Rad. materials storage Paint and Solvents stored in 1500 gal Container(Paint Storage Building)	32 1,3,25,33 2,13	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
			20,12	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radionuclides (P) Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage			

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D-1/ALP/RD/PYR/PHS/HHS	194	17.12	Building 104	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
		14.12	Building 105	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
20.11		Building 107	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Petroleum Storage Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Propane stored in 500 gal AGT Release of Metals associated with Flammable storage Release of Inorganics-Metals associated with Flammable storage Solvents, Filters, Hazardous Waste stored in ~30 gal Container	32 26 1	Proposed steam clean/power wash Proposed steam clean/power wash
14.10		Building 11	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Petroleum Storage	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material associated with structure built in 1942 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Gasoline stored in 275 gal UST - First used in 1991 (Water Plant)	8	Active - Fiberglass, leak detection - replacement UST
17.11		Building 110	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT (Water Plant) Chlorine Gas stored in 15-150 lb Container (Water Plant)	13 13	
		11.13	Building 112	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Chlorine/Hydrochloric Acid, Hazardous Waste stored in 200 gal Container (Acid Storage)	32	Internal Diking
20.11		Building 113	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT Flammables stored in ~30 gal Container (Flammables Storage Cab)	32 26,11 2	Removed
7.14		Building 117	Qualified, Lead	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1973	32	
19.10		Building 118	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
7.14		Building 119	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1971 Hypochlorites, Silver Cartridges stored in Container (119 or 124 Silver Recovery Unit)	32 19	
		Building 12	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Release of Metals associated with Wastewater Treatment Plant	8 32 1,19	RFI provided no final determination
14.12		Building 123	Qualified, Lead (P) Dequalified, Petroleum Storage	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Used Oil stored in 500 gal AGT Used Oil stored in 260 gal AGT	32 13,26	
12.15		Building 124	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Release of Heavy Metals associated with Settling Tank	32 1,3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contamination
10.13		Building 125	Qualified, Lead	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1966	32	
13.14		Building 126	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1965 Release of Inorganics associated with TWTP & Drying Beds Release of Metals, Organics associated with Vehicle Washback 1	32 1,3	RFI did not provide final determination RFI did not provide final determination
12.16		Building 128	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radionuclides (P)	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radionuclides (P)	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1962 Presence of U-238, U, Co-60, Ni-63, S-30, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf-252	32 1,3,25,33	Decontamination survey for termination

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG-5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D-6A/PLR/ORD/PY/PPR/SHR/RHS	194	12,16	Building 128	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Associated with Rad. Material Storage Solvents stored in Container(Chemical Calibration Storage)	3	of NRC license will be conducted
	11,13	Building 129	Qualified, Lead		Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1965	32	
		Building 12A	Qualified, Asbestos		Asbestos Containing Material	8	
			Disqualified, Petroleum Storage		Fuel Oil stored in 370 gal AGT	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Chlorine Gas stored in 1-150 lb Container(New Sewage Treatment Plant)	13	
15,9	Building 13	Qualified, Lead (P)			Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
13,15	Building 130	Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1960	32	
			Disqualified, Petroleum Storage		Used Oil stored in 260 gal AGT(Autocraft Shop)	26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Release of Metals associated with Solvent storage	1	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage (P)		Release of Inorganics-Metals associated with Solvent storage	1	
14,13	Building 131	Qualified, Asbestos			Asbestos Containing Material	8	
			Qualified, Lead		Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943	32	
9,13	Building 132	Qualified, Lead (P)			Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
10,16	Building 133	Qualified, Asbestos			Asbestos Containing Material	8	
		Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1950	32	
		Disqualified, Petroleum Storage			Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT	26	
		Qualified, Asbestos			Asbestos Containing Material	8	
		Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1952	32	
		Qualified, Radionuclides (P)			Presence of Pu-239, U, Co-60, Ni-63, Sr-90, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf	26,33	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		associated with Rad. materials storage	3	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Release of Mercury associated with Lab Mercury Spills	13	
12,14	Building 135	Qualified, Asbestos			Mercury stored in >1 gal Container(Lab Equipment)	13	
		Qualified, Lead			Asbestos Containing Material	8	
		Qualified, Radionuclides (P)			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1953	32	
			Disqualified, Petroleum Storage		Presence of Pu-239, U, Co-60, Ni-63, Sr-90, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf	26,33	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		associated with Distilled Water Badge Processing	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Diesel stored in 2000 gal AGT(North of Building 135)	32,28	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Diesel stored in 500 gal UST - Used from 1951 to 1991	3,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Diesel stored in 1000 gal UST - First used in 1951	11	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Release of Inorganics associated with Laboratory operations	13	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Perchloroethylene stored in 500 gal AGT	11	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Hazardous Waste stored in 55 gal Container(Satellite Accumulation Area)	13	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Sodium Hydroxide stored in 2000 gal AGT	11	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
			Disqualified, Petroleum Storage		Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 3)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 2)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Propane stored in 100 gal AGT(Tank 1)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 3)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 2)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release		Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 1)	13,26	
			Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage		Release of Heavy Metals associated with Sand Drying Beds, IWWTP	1,3	
18,14	Building 138	Qualified, Asbestos			Asbestos Containing Material	8	
		Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943	32	
		Qualified, Petroleum Storage			Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT	26,11	
11,16	Building 139	Qualified, Asbestos			Asbestos Containing Material	8	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D- /ALPI/RD/P/PRPS/HWHS	194	11.16	Building 139	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radionuclides (P) Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1958 Presence of Pu-239, U, Co-60, Ni-63, Sr-90, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf associated with Dosimetry Center, Rad Material Storage Release of Silver associated with Sump - Spent Solutions Release of Solvents associated with Calibration Lab Release of Inorganics, Organics associated with Film Badge Processing Sump/Calibration Lab Silver stored in Sump(Photo Lab)	32 1,3-25,33 3 3 3,19 1	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted No further action No further action Discharge eliminated. No further action
9.9			Building 14	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radionuclides (P) Qualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 8.3 pCi/L Presence of Pu-239, U, Co-60, Ni-63, Sr-90, Cs-137, Am-241, Cf associated with Rad. Material storage Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT	8 32 7 1,13-23,27,33 13,26	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted RFI provided no final determination RFI provided no final determination
10.18			Building 140	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disequilibrated, Petroleum Storage Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 #2 Fuel Oil stored in 3000 gal UST – Used from 1945 to 1991 (Army Helicopter Repair) Release of Inorganics, Metals associated with Radar equipment Release of Metals associated with Radar equipment	8 32 3,14,26 1	Removed RFI provided no final determination
10.17			Building 141	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disequilibrated, Petroleum Storage Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 #2 Fuel Oil stored in 3000 gal UST – Used from 1945 to 1991 (Army Helicopter Repair) Release of Inorganics, Metals associated with Radar equipment Release of Metals associated with Radar equipment	8 32 3,14,26	Removed RFI provided no final determination
10.17			Building 142	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1958	32	
10.19			Building 146	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead (P)	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	8 32	
14.13			Building 147	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disequilibrated, Petroleum Storage Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Release Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1948 Ethylene Glycol, POI stored in 500 gal Container(Vehicle Maintenance) Release of Inorganics, Metals, Organics- VOCs, SVOCs associated with Painting activities Hazardous Waste stored in Container(Satellite Accumulation Area)	8 32 13 1 19	Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash
12.15			Building 148	Qualified, Lead (P) Disequilibrated, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Plants and Solvents stored in Container(North of 135)	32 27	
7.15			Building 149	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976	32	
9.10			Building 15	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disequilibrated, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 4) Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 3) Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 2) Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 1)	8 32 13,26 13,26 26,11 26,11	Removed Removed
7.15			Building 150 Building 151	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead Disequilibrated, Petroleum Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976 Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 1) Propane stored in 1000 gal AGT(Tank 2)	32 32 26 26	
7.13			Building 152	Qualified, Lead			

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D- /A1/P1/R1/D1/P1/P5/H1/R1/H1/S	194	7,13	Building 152	Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Propane stored in 500 gal AGT Propane stored in 500 gal AGT Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976	13,26 32	
			Building 153	Qualified, Lead			
			Building 154	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976 Paint, Solvents, and Shredded Electr. Comprints stored in 450 gal Container(DRM)	32 13	
9,13		8,14	Building 156	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1976 Hazardous Materials stored in Containers(used one-half of building)	32 111	
			Building 157	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
			Building 158 Building 159	Qualified, Lead (P) Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32 32	
4,10		18,16	Building 16	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 7.4 PC/V/L Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 7.1 PC/V/L Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 5) Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 1) Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 4) Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 3) Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 1) Hazardous Materials and Waste stored in Container(Hazardous Storage)	8 32 7 13,26 13,26 13,26 13,26 13,26 13,26 13,26 2,3	
			Building 160	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
4,12		18,16	Building 160	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.3 PC/V/L Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 7.8 PC/V/L Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Tank 2) Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT(Tank 1) Hazardous Materials stored in Container(Hazardous Materials Storage)	8 32 7 7 26 26,11 2	
			Building 17	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 10 gal Release of Polyurethane isocyanate resin associated with Resin spill Ammonia Gas stored in AGT	8 32 2	Spill recovered
			Building 18	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.8 PC/V/L Used Oil stored in 500 gal AGT Release of Inorganic-Metals, Organics-VOCs, SVOCs associated with Solvents Solvents stored in Container(Parts Washer)	8 32 13 1	Secondary containment Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash
20,5			Building 19	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Disqualified, Petroleum Storage Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage (P)	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.8 PC/V/L Used Oil stored in 500 gal AGT Release of Inorganic-Metals, Organics-VOCs, SVOCs associated with Solvents Solvents stored in Container(Parts Washer)	8 32 13 1 2	
			Building 190	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1969 Propane stored in 500 gal AGT	32 26	
14,11		18,17	Building 21	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
SD-1/ALP/RD/P/PRPS/H/S	194	18,10	Building 22	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
		21,13	Building 220	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954	8 32	
	23,13	Building 221		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Release	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954 3-31-92 - Release of Oil associated with Ruptured Hydraulic Line on vehicle - Manhole 770	8 1,19	Contained spill
				Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Paint and Solvents stored in 250 gal Container Hazardous Waste stored in 55 gal Container (Satellite Accumulation Area) Foam Chemicals stored in 240 gal AGT(4 Tanks)	13,27 13 2,13	
	23,11	Building 223		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Propane stored in 300 gal AGT Release of PCB associated with Transformer Spill	8 32 26 1,3	Either cleaned up or washed down with water. No further action
	23,9	Building 224		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1961	8 32	
	24,9	Building 225		Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1963	32	
	21,10	Building 226		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	8 32	
	23,12	Building 227		Qualified, Lead (P) Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Propane stored in AGT	32 26	
	22,9	Building 228		Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal AGT	32 26	
	19,9	Building 23		Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943 Fuel Oil stored in 750 gal AGT(Vehicle Surge)	32 13,26	
	26,12	Building 230		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1957 Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST - Used from 1945 to 1980(Cohen's House)	8 32 3,28	Removed
	25,9	Building 231		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1957 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.2 pCi/L Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 19.4 pCi/L Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST - Used from 1946 to 1980(Tank 2)	8 32 7 3,28	Removed
	26,9	Building 232		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1957 Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST - Used from 1946 to 1980(Tank 1) Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST - Used from 1946 to 1980(Tank 2)	8 32 3,28	Removed

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
0D /A/L/P/R/RDX/P/P/PSH/RHS	194	25,10	Building 233	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1957	8 32	
		26,9	Building 234	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1957 Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST – Used from 1946 to 1989 (Tank 2) Heating Oil stored in 500 gal UST – Used from 1946 to 1989 (Tank 1)	8 32 3,28	Removed
24,8		Building 236 Building 237		Qualified, Lead Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1951 Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1958	32 8 32	
25,8		Building 238		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead (P)	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	8 32	
24,9		Building 239		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943 Heating Oil stored in 4000 gal UST – Used from 1945 to 1991	8 3,26,28	Removed
24,7		Building 24		Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
24,9		Building 240		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943	8 32	
20,10		Building 247		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954 Fuel Oil stored in 275 gal ACT	8 32 26	
12,10		Building 25		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943	8 32	
28,10		Building 264 Building 265 Building 266		Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1948 Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32 32 32	
27,10		Building 268		Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1967 Fuel Oil stored in 500 gal ACT	32 26	
12,12		Building 27		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1951 Release of PCBs, Organics, inorganics associated with Building 27 Hazardous Waste stored in 5500 gal Container (Interim Status Facility)	8 32 3,13,27,30	Proposed removal of soil surrounding entrance and steam cleaner/power wash
17,9		Building 29		Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
17,8		Building 3		Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead (P) Disqualified, Petroleum Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-Based Paint associated with structure 8-7-91 – 5-gal Release of Diesel associated with Ruphured Fuel Tank on Vehicle	8 32 19	Absorbant pads
				Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, Organics, PCB 1260 associated with Paint booths	1	Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash
				Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Hazardous Waste, Trivalent chronic sludge stored in 55 gal Container (C Bay Satellite Accumulation Area)	13	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D /MUL/PR/DR/PP/PR/PS/HS/HS	194	17,8	Building 3	Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Plant stored in 55 gal Container(E Bay Paint Bott)	13	
					Hazardous Waste stored in 55 gal Container(B Bay)	13	
					Chlorinated Contaminant Liquid stored in 275 gal AGT(C Bay)	13	
					Hazardous Waste stored in Container(Satellite Accumulation Area)	13	
					Plant and Solvents stored in 1350 gal Container(E and F Bay)	13	
					Plant and Solvents stored in 600 gal Container(B Bay)	13	
					Solvent stored in 20 gal Container(E Bay Solvent Wash Station)	13	
					Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1967	32	
4.13	Building 11	Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1956	32	
10.8	Building 33	Qualified, Lead Declassified, Petroleum Storage			Gasoline stored in 500 gal UST(Well #4)	3,28	Removed
14.12	Building 35	Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1981	32	
17.7	Building 4	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Declassified, Hazardous Substance Release			Propane stored in 200 gal AGT	26	
15.11	Building 40	Qualified, Lead Qualified, PCBs Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage			Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Release associated with Building 4	8	Will be included in revised Corrective Measures Study
15.10	Building 41	Qualified, Lead			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1958	32	
20.6	Building 42	Qualified, Lead Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage			PCBs associated with transformer storage relocated from Building 8 to Building 40 Pesticides and Herbicides stored in Container(PCB/Pesticide Storage)	23	Active
19.6	Building 43	Qualified, Lead Declassified, Petroleum Release Declassified, Petroleum Storage			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
16.10	Building 45	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32	
20.7	Building 46	Qualified, Lead (P) Declassified, Petroleum Storage			Hazardous Waste stored in Container(Hazardous Waste Storage)	3	
15.6	Building 47	Qualified, Lead Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage			Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1944	32	
13.9	Building 5	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Declassified, Hazardous Substance Release Declassified, Hazardous Substance Storage			Release of Gasoline associated with Release from UST Propane stored in 500 gal AGT(Veterinarian Building) Gasoline stored in 1500 gal UST – Used from 1946 to 1991 (Veterinarian Building)	13	
					Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1951	3,14,26,28	
					Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1950	8	
					Pesticides and Herbicides stored in Container – Used from 1966 to 1982(SVWU021)	32	
					Lead-based paint associated with structure	2	
					Diesel stored in 400 gal AGT(Tank 2)	3,26	
					Diesel stored in 4000 gal AGT(Tank 3)	3,26	
					Diesel stored in 4000 gal AGT(Tank 1)	3,26	
					Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1951	32	
					Fluorine stored in ~30 gal Container(Flammables Storage Cab)	2	
					Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942	8	
					Release of Solvents associated with Print Shop/Photo Lab	32	
					Lithium stored in Container(Lithium Battery Storage)	1,3	
					Will be included in revised Corrective Measures Study	2	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
6D- (AL/P/R/RD/P/P/PS/H/RHS)	194	15,11	Building 62	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash
	16.9		Building 63	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1945 Release of Inorganics-Metals, Organics-VOCs associated with Paint spills Paint, Solvents, and H2Z Waste stored in Container(General Maintenance)	32 1,2,3,19	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash
			Building 64	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, PCBs Disqualified, Petroleum Storage Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1960 PCBs associated with transformer oil storage Diesel stored in 2000 gal UST - Used from 1945 to 1991 Release of Metals associated with Transformer oil & DDT associated with Transformer oil Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Diesel stored in 120 gal AGT(Tank 2) Gasoline stored in 500 gal UST - First used in 1947(Tank 1) June 1992 - Release of Mercury associated with Heating Plant Solvents stored in Container(Heating Plant) Mercury stored in <1lb Container(Gauges)	8 32 2,3 3,26,28 1	Inactive Removed Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash
			Building 7	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Storage Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Pesticides, Paints and Solvents stored in Container - First used in 1983(Pesticide Storage)	32 13 3,26,28 13	Removed Cleaned up the gross contaminants using vacuum
	18.9		Building 8	Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Pesticides, Paints and Solvents stored in Container - First used in 1983(Pesticide Storage)	32 2,3,13,19	
	19.9		Building 9	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Disqualified, Petroleum Release Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942 Release of Gasoline associated with UST Release of Fuel associated with Oil Water separator Gasoline stored in 12000 gal UST - Used from 1942 to 1991(Tank 2) Gasoline stored in 12000 gal UST - Used from 1942 to 1991(Tank 2) Gasoline stored in 12000 gal UST - Used from 1942 to 1991(Tank 1) Gasoline stored in 10000 gal UST - First used in 1991(Tank 3) Gasoline stored in 10000 gal UST - First used in 1991(Tank 3) Gasoline stored in 12000 gal UST - Used from 1942 to 1991(Tank 1) Release of associated with Oil Water Separator Release of associated with Oil Water Separator	8 32 19 1,26,28 3,26,28 3,26,28 13 13 3,26,28 19 19	Tank removed w/soil samples showing BTEX. No further action Removed Removed Removed Active - Double-walled fiber glass, leak detection Active - Double-walled fiber glass, leak detection Removed No further action No further action Channel concrete-lined. Proposed confirmatory sampling, soil removal, and trisodium phosphate wash
	17.9		Cool Storage Area	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	11-30-84 - Release of Inorganics associated with Storm Drainage	3,19	No further action
	3,10		Culvert 1 (SWMU 29)	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release (P)	Release of Metals associated with Culverts (SWMU 29)	1,19	No further action
	14,7		Culvert 2 (SWMU 29)	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release (P)	Release of Metals associated with Culverts (SWMU 29)	1,19	No further action
	8,14		DRMO Storage Bin	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	1990-1992 - Release of PCBs associated with Shredded Electronic Components	29	Surface cleanup proposed
	16,18		Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	Disqualified, Petroleum Release	7-1-92 - 5gal Release of Diesel associated with 275 Tank Turned Over	19	Spilled onto blacktop and gravel - Cleared up using oil dry. Proposed

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
60/1/PR/RDX/P/PR/PS/HRS	194	16,18	Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, Organics associated with Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	1.3	design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence Proposed design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence
		7,11	Industrial Waste Lagoon 1	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, PCB associated with Industrial Waste Lagoons	1.3	
		8,12	Industrial Waste Lagoon 2	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, PCB associated with Industrial Waste Lagoons	1.3	Proposed remove contaminated water and sludge and fill with clean material
		2,10	New WTP Sludge Drying Bed 3 New WTP Sludge Drying Bed 4	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release (P) Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release (P)	Release of Metals associated with New WTP Sludge Drying Beds Release of Metals associated with New WTP Sludge Drying Beds	1.19 1.19	
		7,17	Old Landfill	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics associated with Old Landfill	1.3	Proposed design and cap landfill
		6,9	Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 1 Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 2	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Metals associated with Old WTP Sludge Drying Beds Release of Metals associated with Old WTP Sludge Drying Beds	1.19 1.19	
		14,6	Scrap Wood Pile/Fire Training Area	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Metals, benzene(anthracene associated with Scrap Wood Pile/Fire Training Area	1.3	No further action
		6,18	Unnamed Tributary	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Cadmium and Chromium associated with spill west of Big 35 Release of Metals, benzene(anthracene associated with Scrap Wood Pile/FTA	1.3,17 1.3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil No further action
		5,17	Unnamed Tributary 2	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, Organics associated with Unnamed Tributary	1	Proposed remediation with old landfill
		5,16	Unnamed Tributary 3	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, Organics associated with Unnamed Tributary	1	Proposed remediation with old landfill
		3,13	Unnamed Tributary 4	Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Inorganics, Organics associated with Unnamed Tributary	1	Proposed remediation with old landfill
		22,4	Water Supply Well #7	Dequalified, Petroleum Release	1970s - Release of Gasoline associated with Offsite Gas Station UST Release	3	Well plugged to remove hydrocarbons - UST removed. RI did not provide final determination
		1	19,18	CERFA Period	No hazardous substance or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
SD-1/PS/HRS	2	29,17	Building 303	Qualified, Lead Dequalified, Petroleum Storage Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Release Dequalified, Hazardous Substance Storage	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1972 Dust stored in 300 gal AGT Release of associated with Building 303 Pesticides and Herbicides stored in Container(Golf Course Shells)	32 13 2,3	Proposed removal of soil and storm clean/power wash

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
11D-A/L/P/S	2	21,13	Building 220	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954	8 32	
		21,16	Building 60	Qualified, Lead (P) Disqualified, Petroleum Storage	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Propane stored in 1500 gal AGT	32 26	
12Q-A/L	7	21,13	Building 220	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954	8 32	
13Q-J/L	2	40,16	Building 300 Building 301	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1970 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1970	32 32	
14P	5	15,14		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
15Q-J/L/P	2	25,15	Building 242 Building 243 Building 244	Qualified, Lead (P) Qualified, Lead (P) Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Lead-Based Paint associated with structure Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32 32 32	
16Q-J/L	1	71,4	Building 117	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1973	32	
17P	1	10,14		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
18Q-J/L	2	41,14	Building 304	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954	32	
19Q-J/L/R	4	12,10	Building 25	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1943	8 32	
		11,12	Building 28	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1953	8 32	
			Building 30	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1953 Radium gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.5 pCi/L	8 32	
			Building 32		Lead-based paint associated with structure	7 32	
			Building 36 Building 37	Qualified, Lead (P) Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32 32	
			Building 38 Building 39	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1965 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1974	32 32	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
19Q-ALR	4	13.11	Building 30 Building 32	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon Qualified, Lead	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1953 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 4.5 pCi/L Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1968	8 32 7 32	
		11.12	Building 36 Building 37	Qualified, Lead (P) Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	
		11.11	Building 36 Building 39	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1965 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1974	32 32	
20P	1	13.12		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
21Q-L	2	15.12	Building 108 Building 109	Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941 Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1941	32 32	
21D-HR	4	32.11	Golf course pond	Disqualified, Hazardous Substance Release	Release of Metals associated with Golf course pond		Proposed remediation of contaminated water
23Q-L	1	24.11	Building 229	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1954	32	
24P	1	24.10		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
25P	8	22.7		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
26Q-ALR	2	23.9	Building 224 Building 224A Building 224B	Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Asbestos Qualified, Lead Qualified, Lead Qualified, Radon	Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1961 Asbestos Containing Material Asbestos Containing Material Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1961 Radon gas present at Ave. conc. = 5.6 pCi/L	8 32 8 32 8 32 7	
27P	5	26.8		CERFA Parcel	No hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released or disposed in this area.		
28Q-L(P)	1	28.9	Building 267	Qualified, Lead (P)	Lead-Based Paint associated with structure	32	

TABLE 5-1. Parcel Descriptions, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

PARCEL NUMBER	APPROX. SIZE (ACRES)	COORD (X,Y) ON FIG 5-1	LOCATION	CATEGORY	BASIS	APP. A REF(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
30Q-L	1	23.6	Building 26	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1967	32	
31Q-L	1	24.5	Building 2	Qualified, Lead	Lead-based paint associated with structure built in 1942	32	

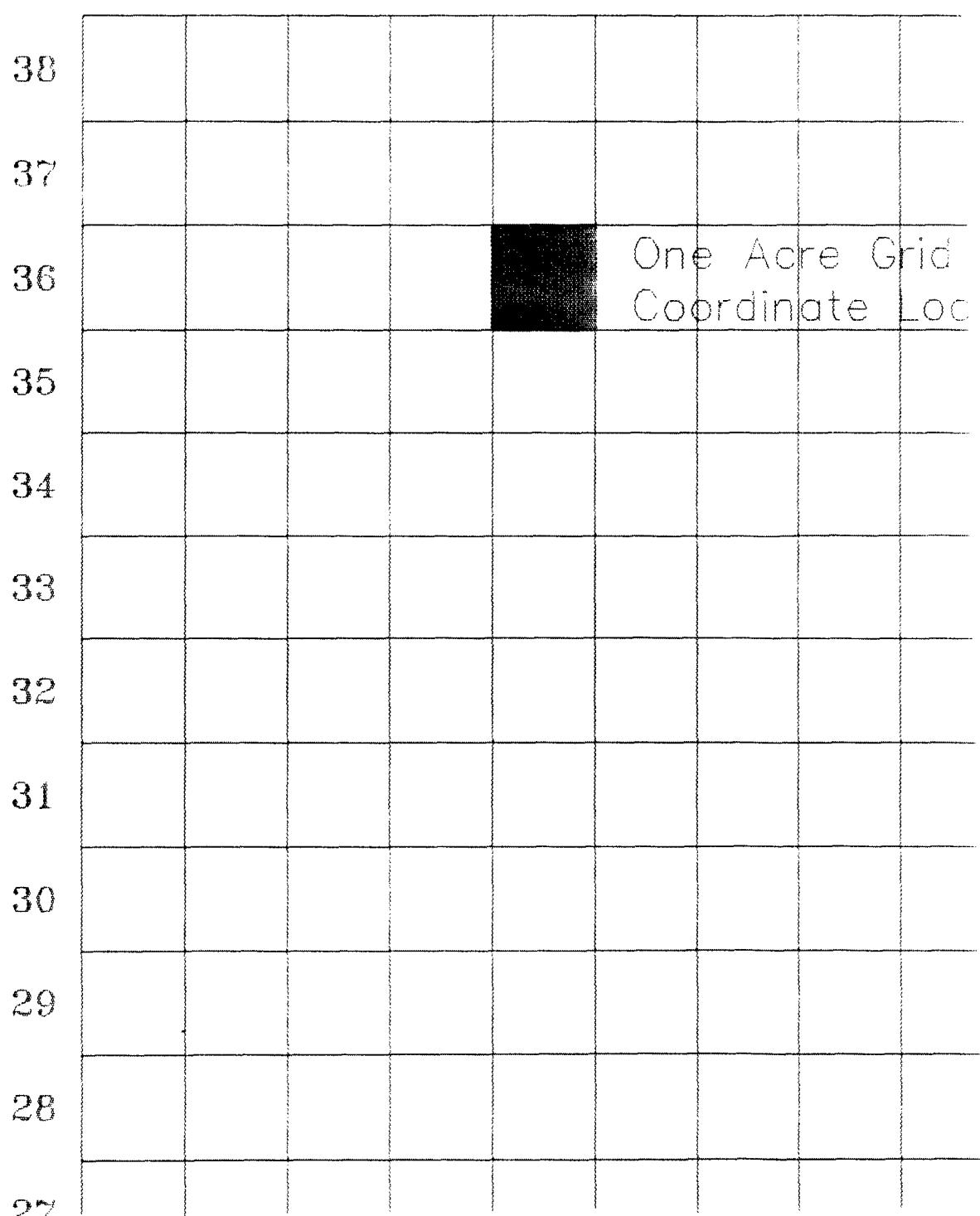
D=CERFA DISQUALIFIED PARCEL
 E=CERFA EXCLUDED PARCEL
 P=CERFA PARCEL
 Q=CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIERS

A=ASBESTOS
 L=LEAD-BASED PAINT
 P=PCB STORAGE
 R=RADON
 RD=RADIONUCLIDES
 X=UNEXPLDED ORDNANCE

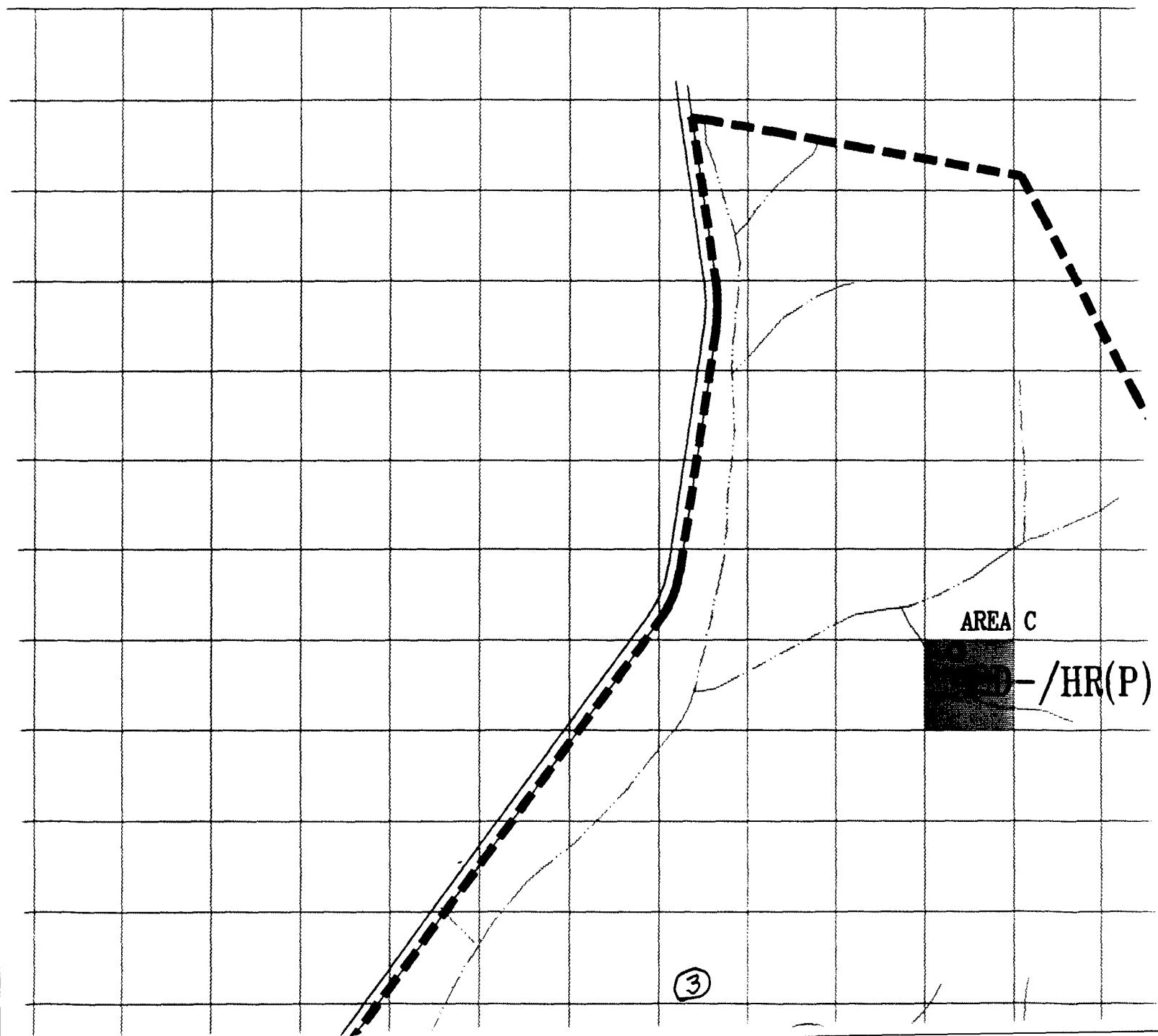
PR=PETROLEUM RELEASE
 PS=PETROLEUM STORAGE
 HR=HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE
 HS=HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE
 (P)=POSSIBLE QUALIFIER

FIGURE 5-1
PARCEL DESIGNATION MAP, LEXINGTON
BLUE-GRASS ARMY DEPOT, FAYETTE
COUNTY, KENTUCKY

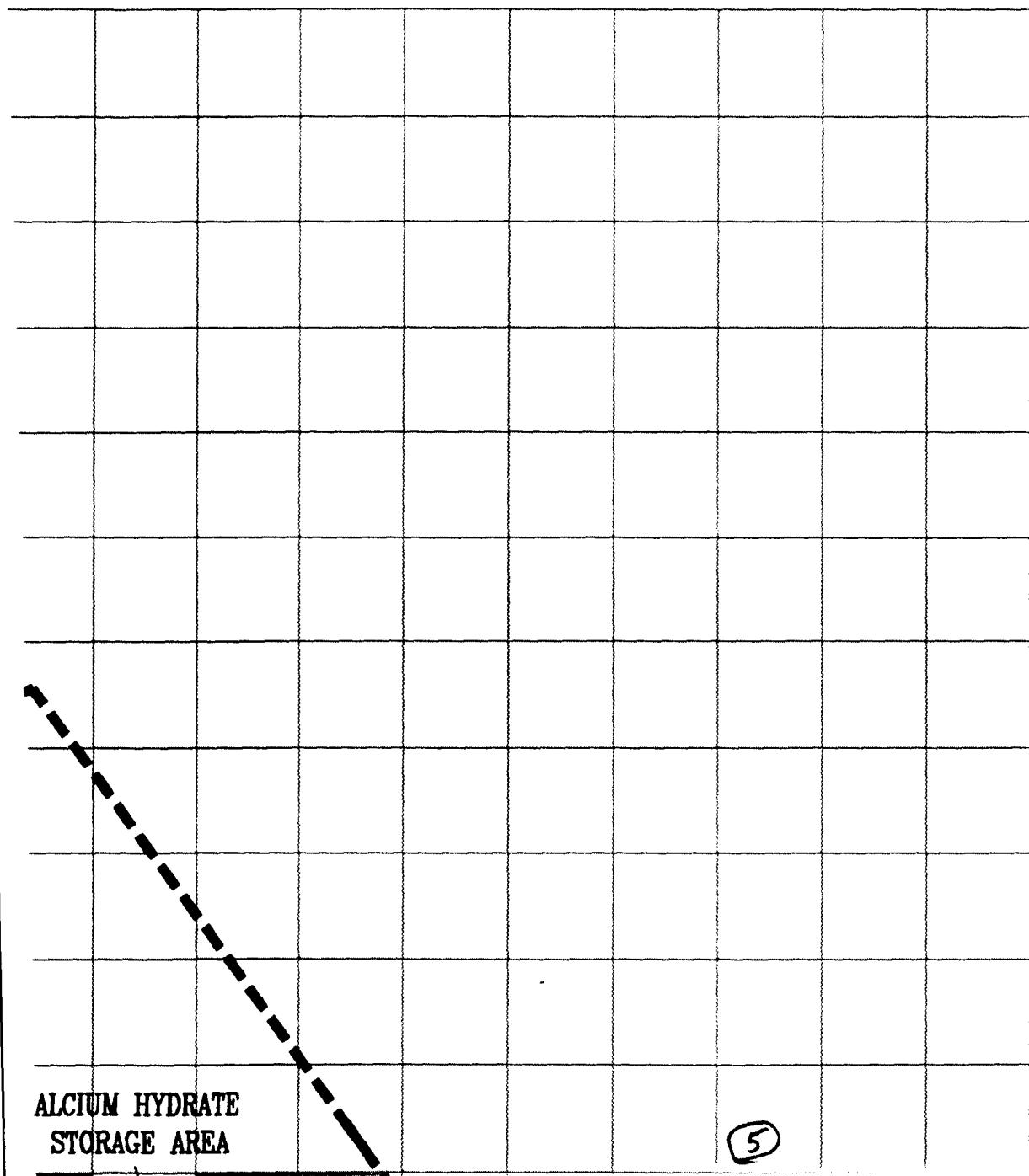
REVISION	DATE
0	11/24/93
1	04/09/94



cre Grid Square
nate Location: (5, 36)







NEW
LANDFILL

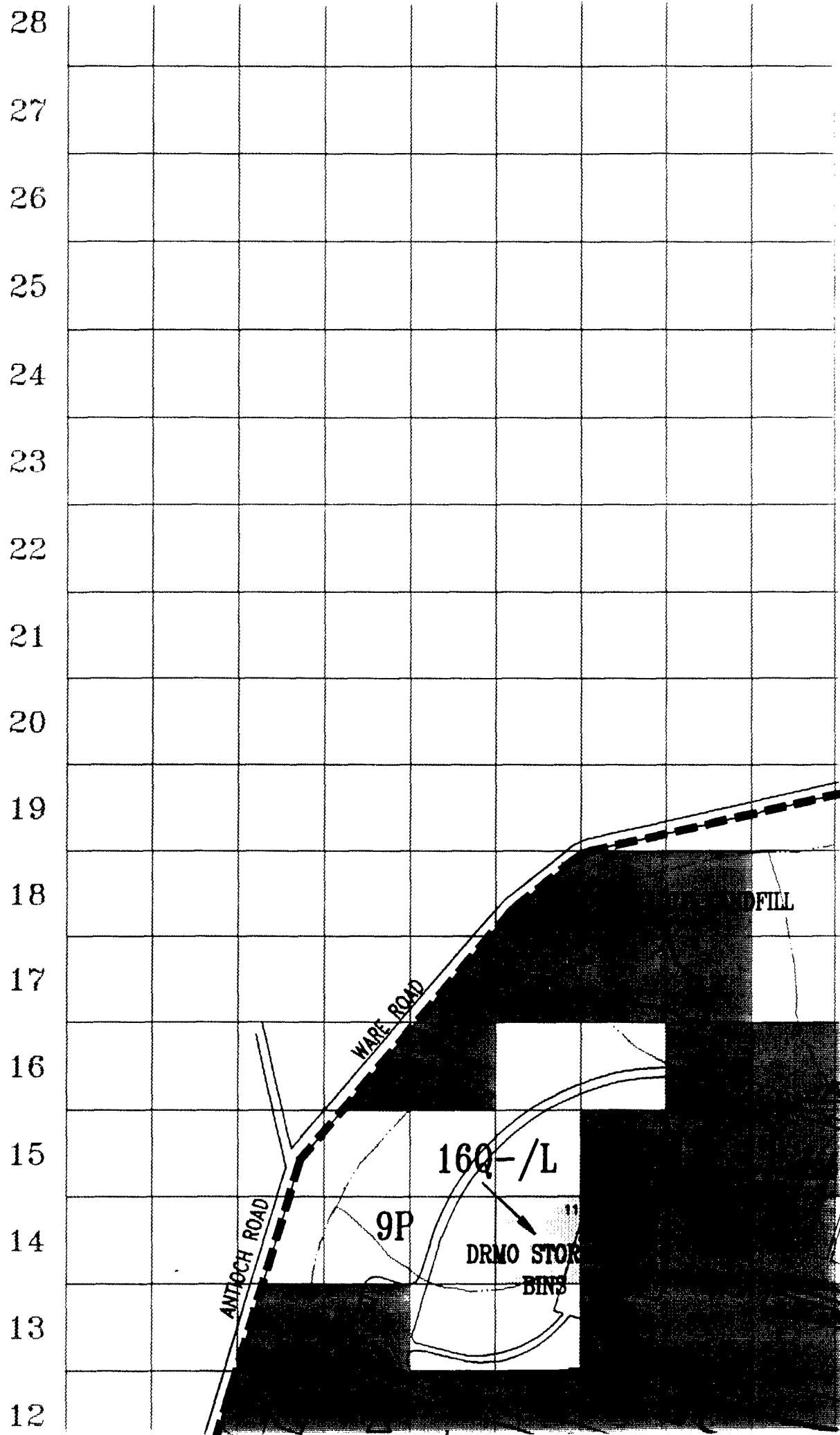
Study Area Currently
Under Investigation



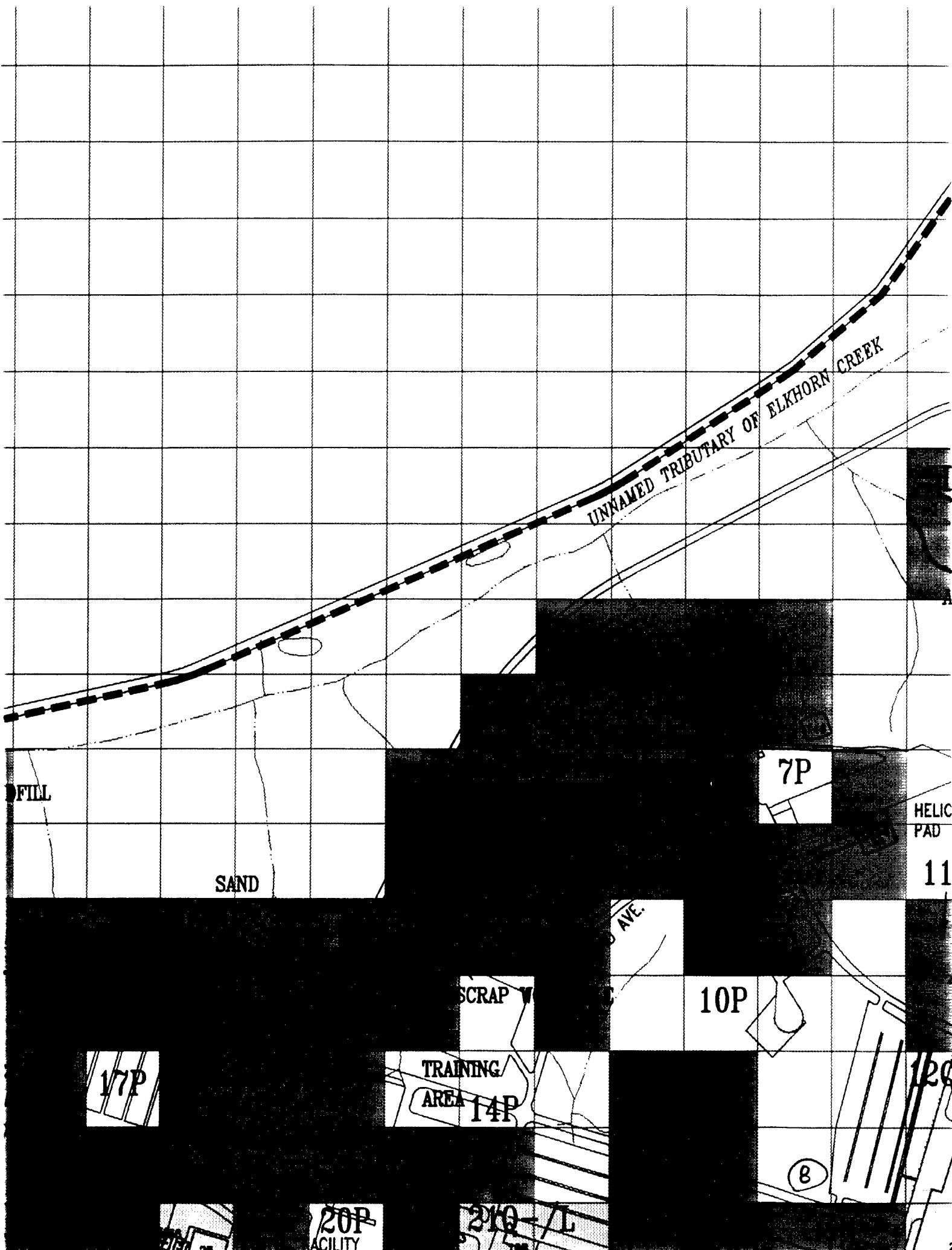
Sediment Contamination

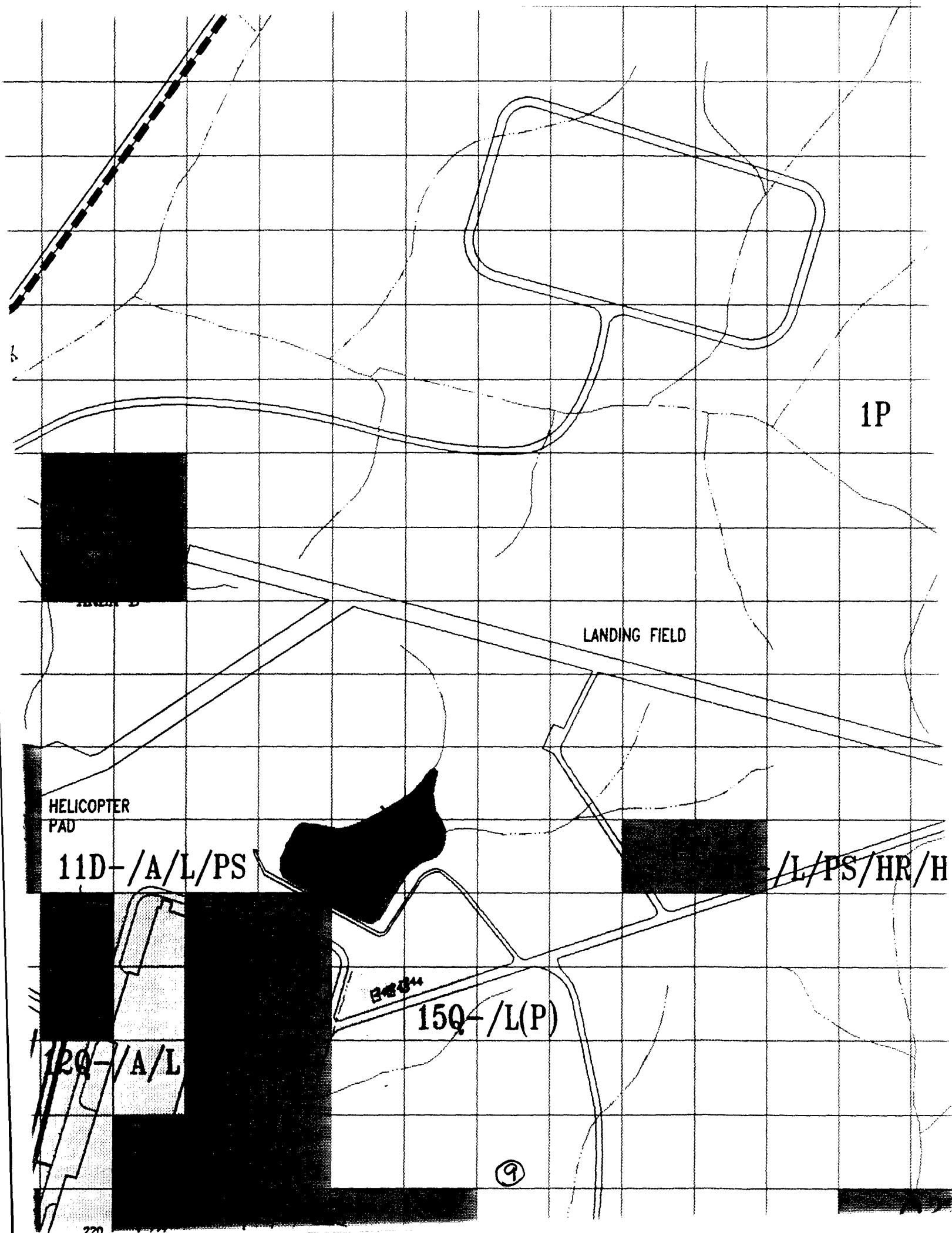


Hazardous Substance Storage or
Waste Accumulation Area

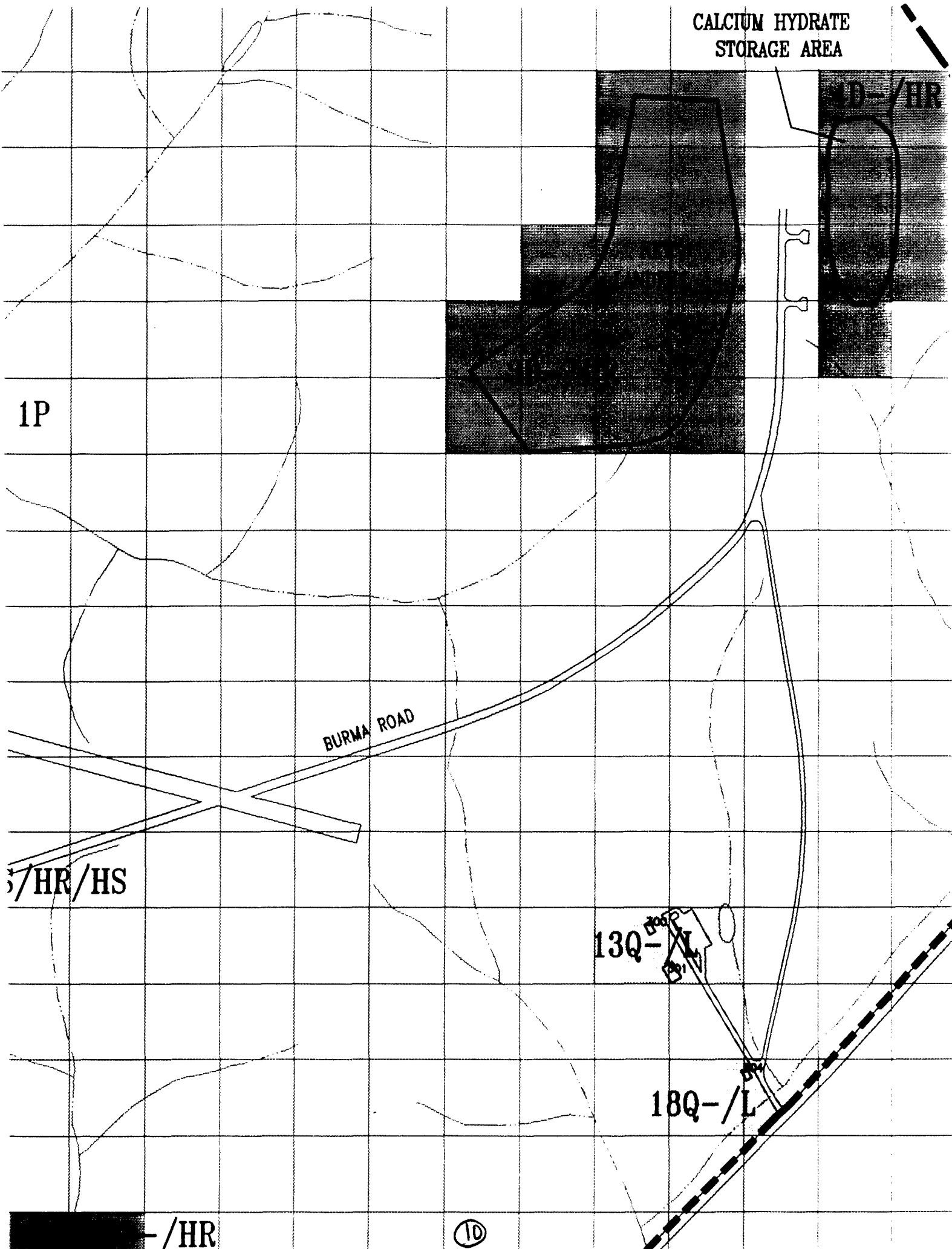


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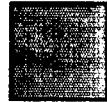
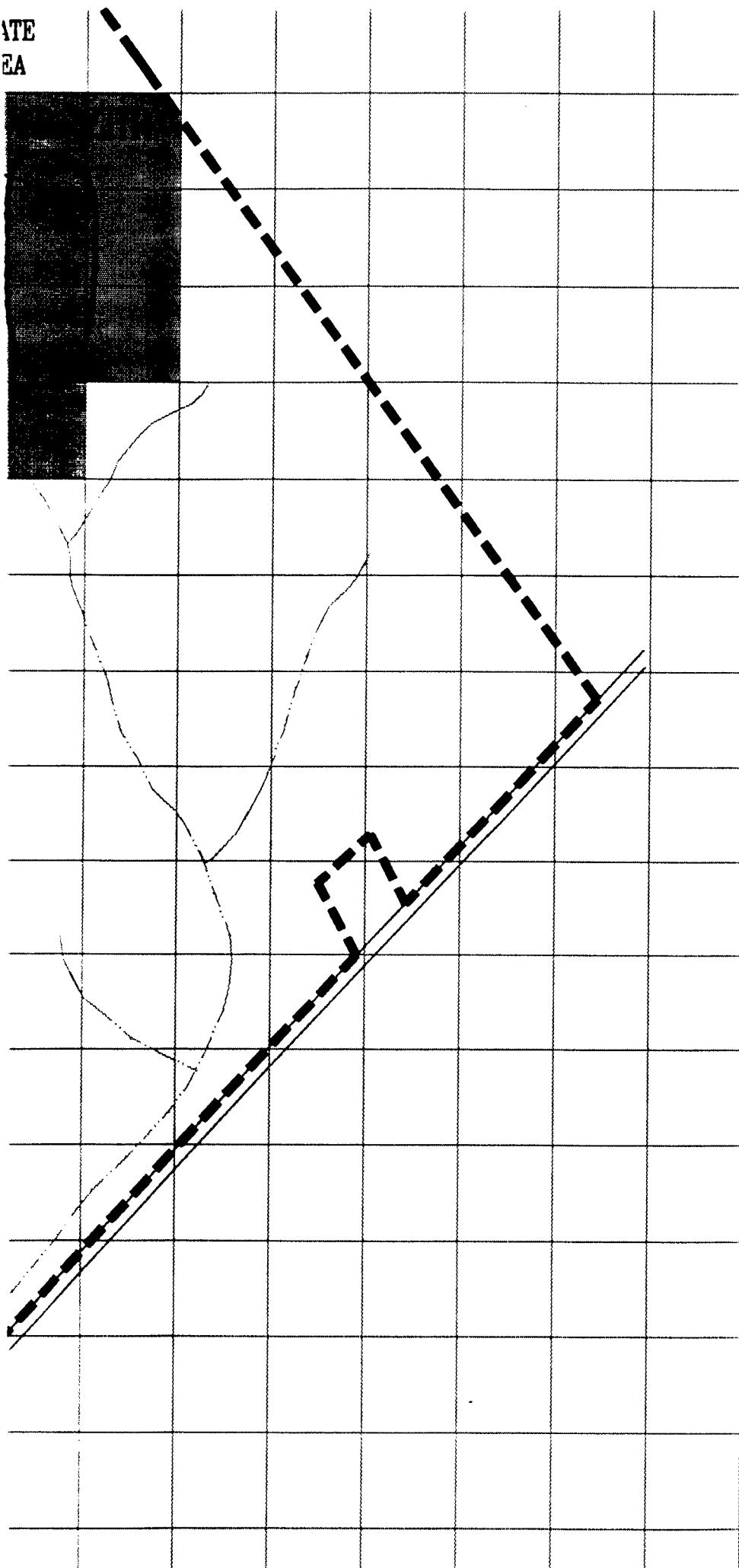




CALCIUM HYDRATE
STORAGE AREA



ATE
EA



PARC

13F

T

11



Hazardous Substance Storage or
Waste Accumulation Area



Underground Storage Tank



Above Ground Storage Tank



BRAC Property Boundary



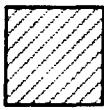
CERFA Parcel



CERFA Parcel with Qualifiers



CERFA Disqualified Parcel



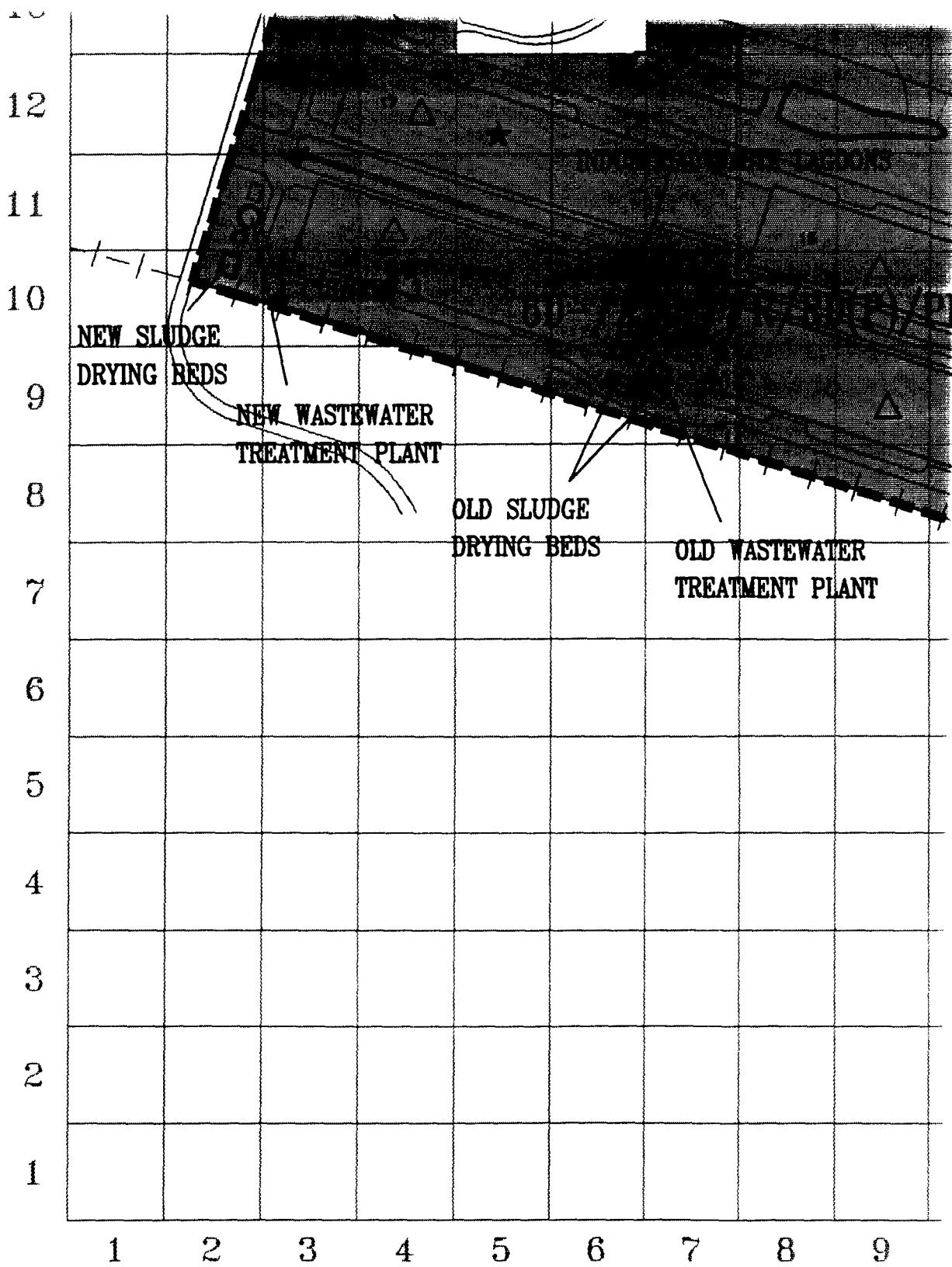
CERFA Excluded Parcel

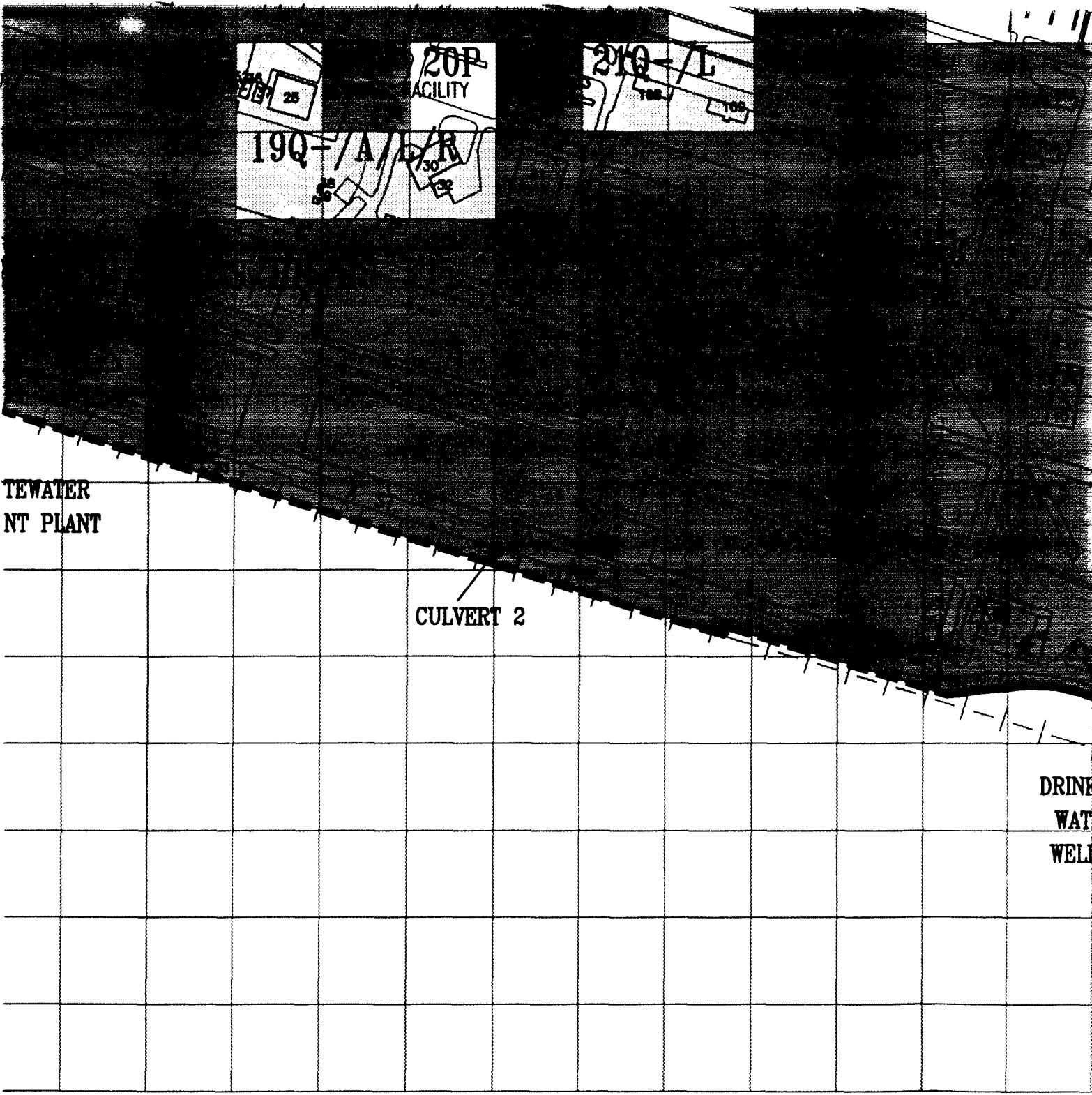
PARCEL LABEL DEFINITIONS

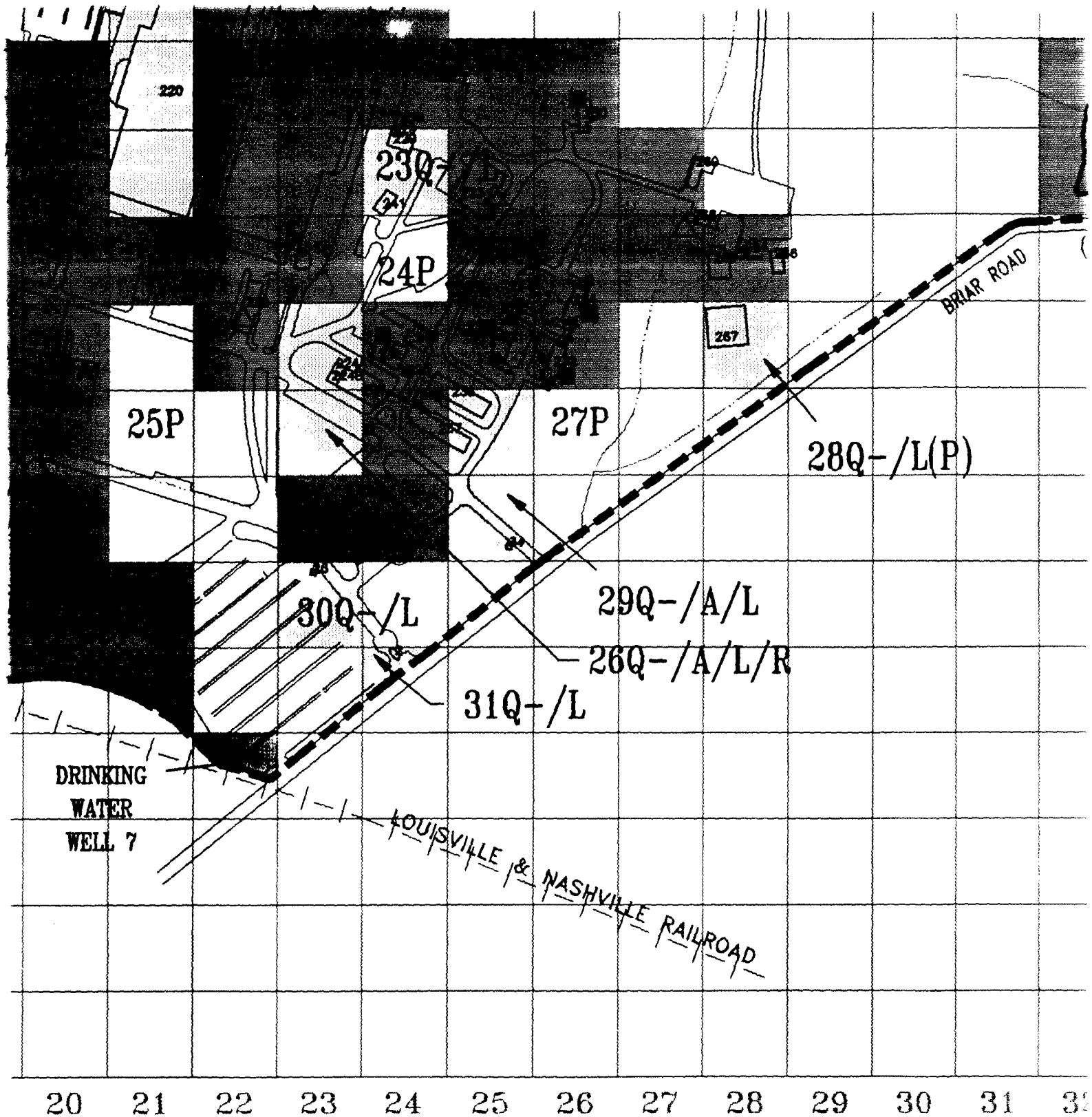
13P- / A/L

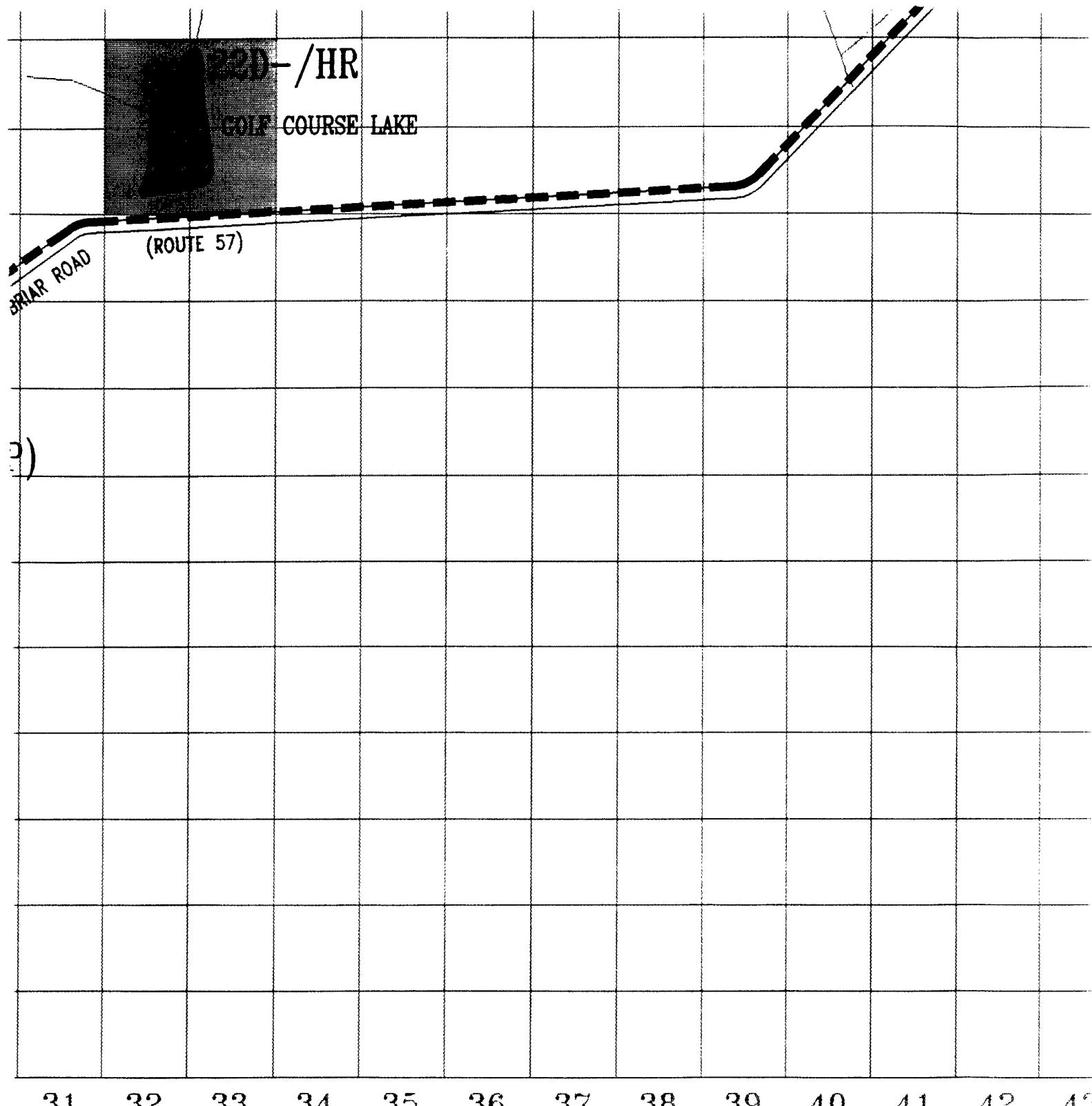
A = ASBESTOS
L = LEAD-BASED PAINT
P = PCB
R = RADON
X = UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE
RD = RADIONUCLIDES
PR = PETROLEUM RELEASE
PS = PETROLEUM STORAGE
HR = HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE
HS = HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE
(P) = POSSIBLE QUALIFIER

P = CERFA PARCEL









42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

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(P) = POSSIBLE QUALIFIER

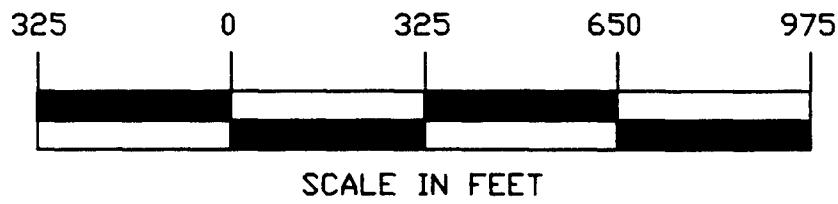
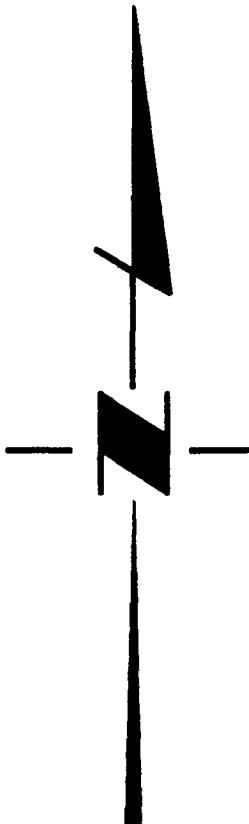
P = CERFA PARCEL

Q = CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIER(S)

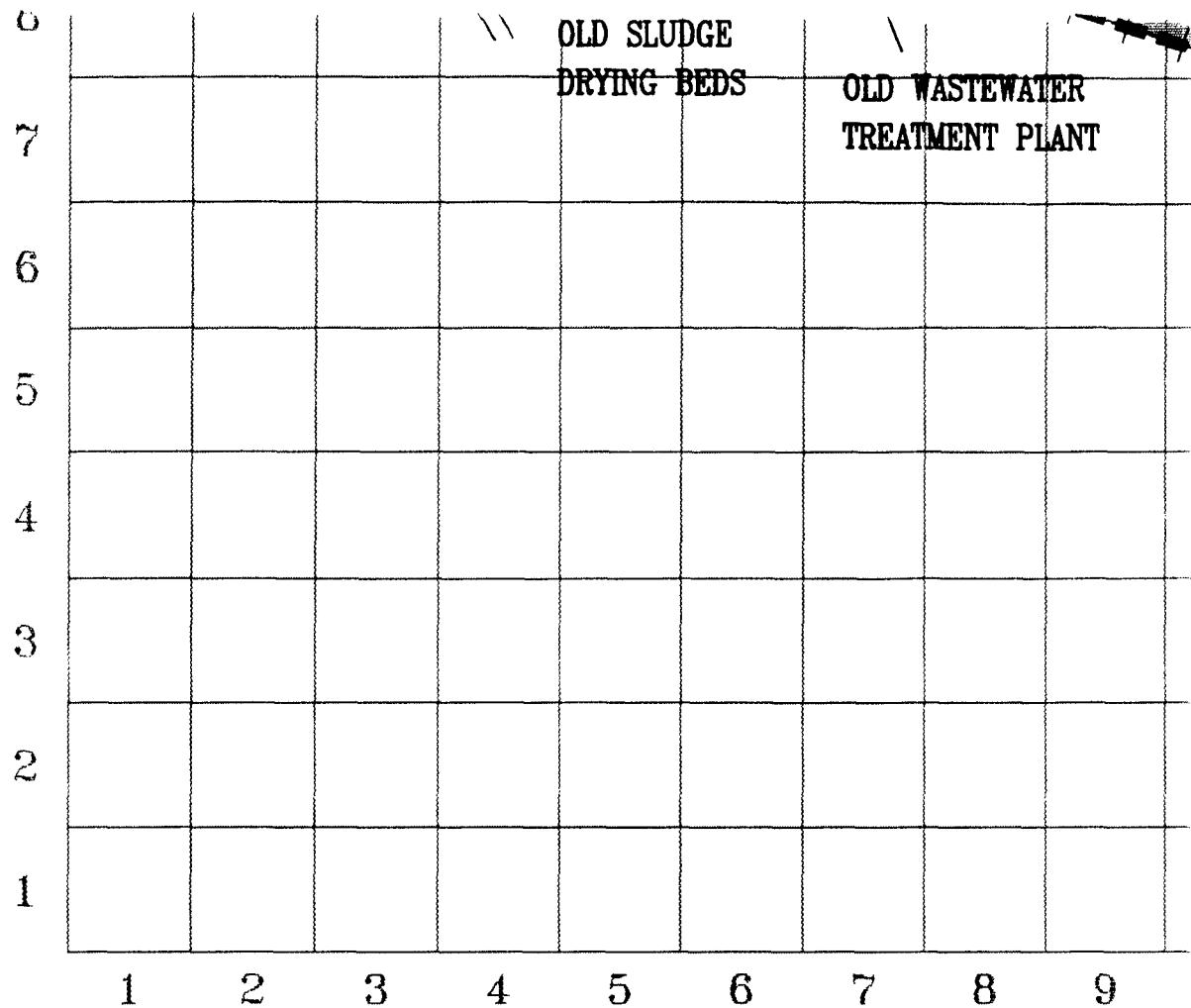
D = CERFA DISQUALIFIED PARCEL

E = CERFA EXCLUDED PARCEL

PARCEL NUMBER



*The Earth Technology
Corporation*



Source: CERFA Investigation, April 1994

WATER
PLANT

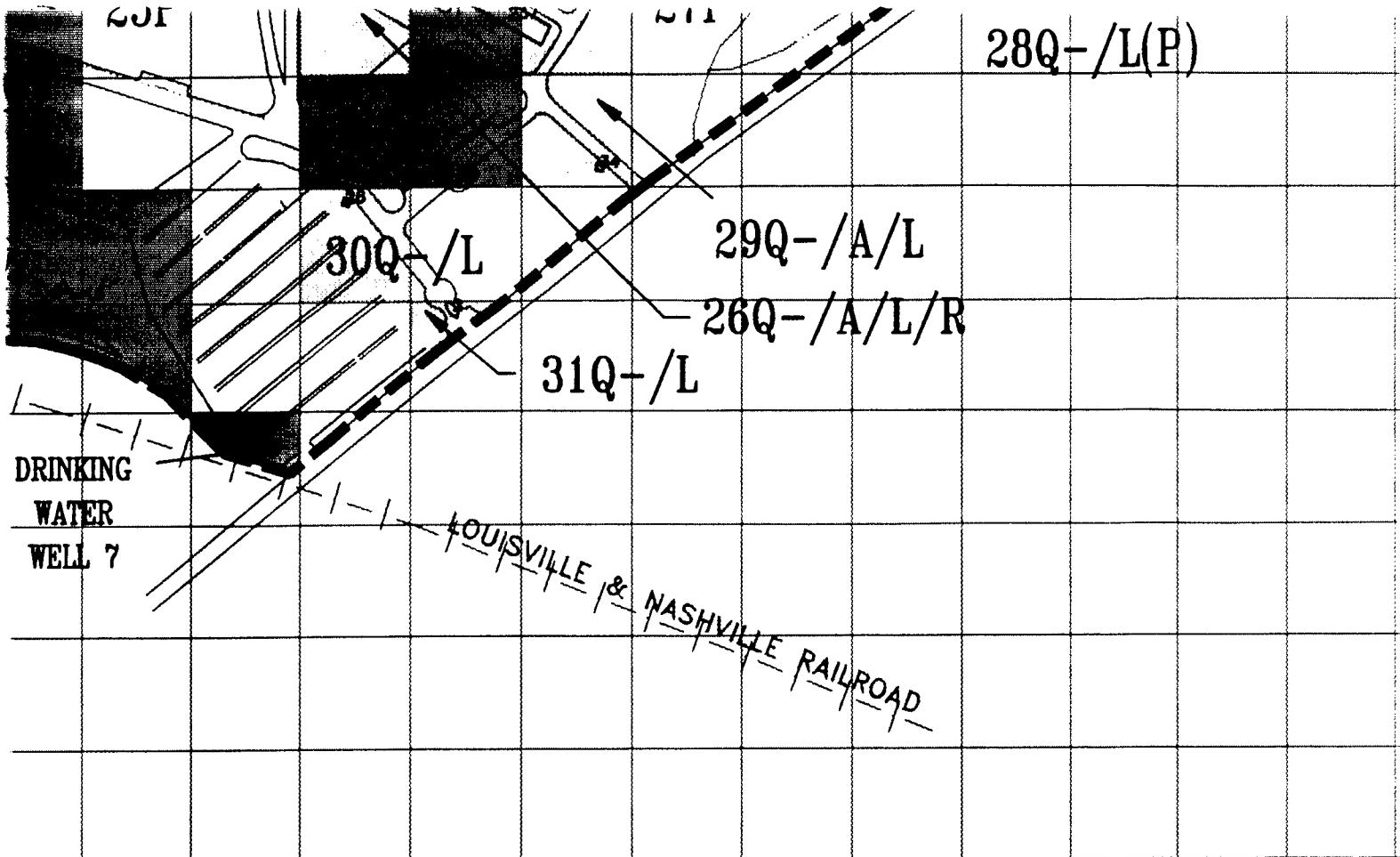
CULVERT 2

DRINKING
WATER
WELL 7

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

4

20

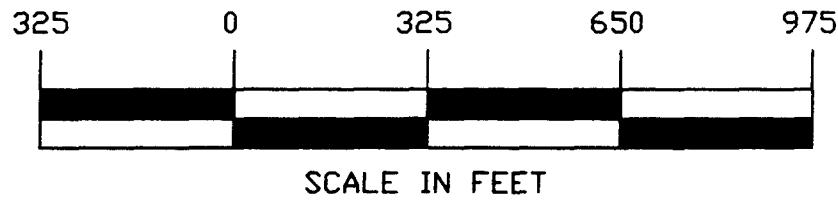
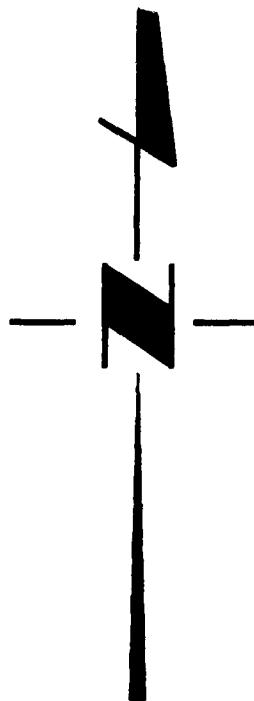


20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43

43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

325



 *The Earth Technology Corporation*

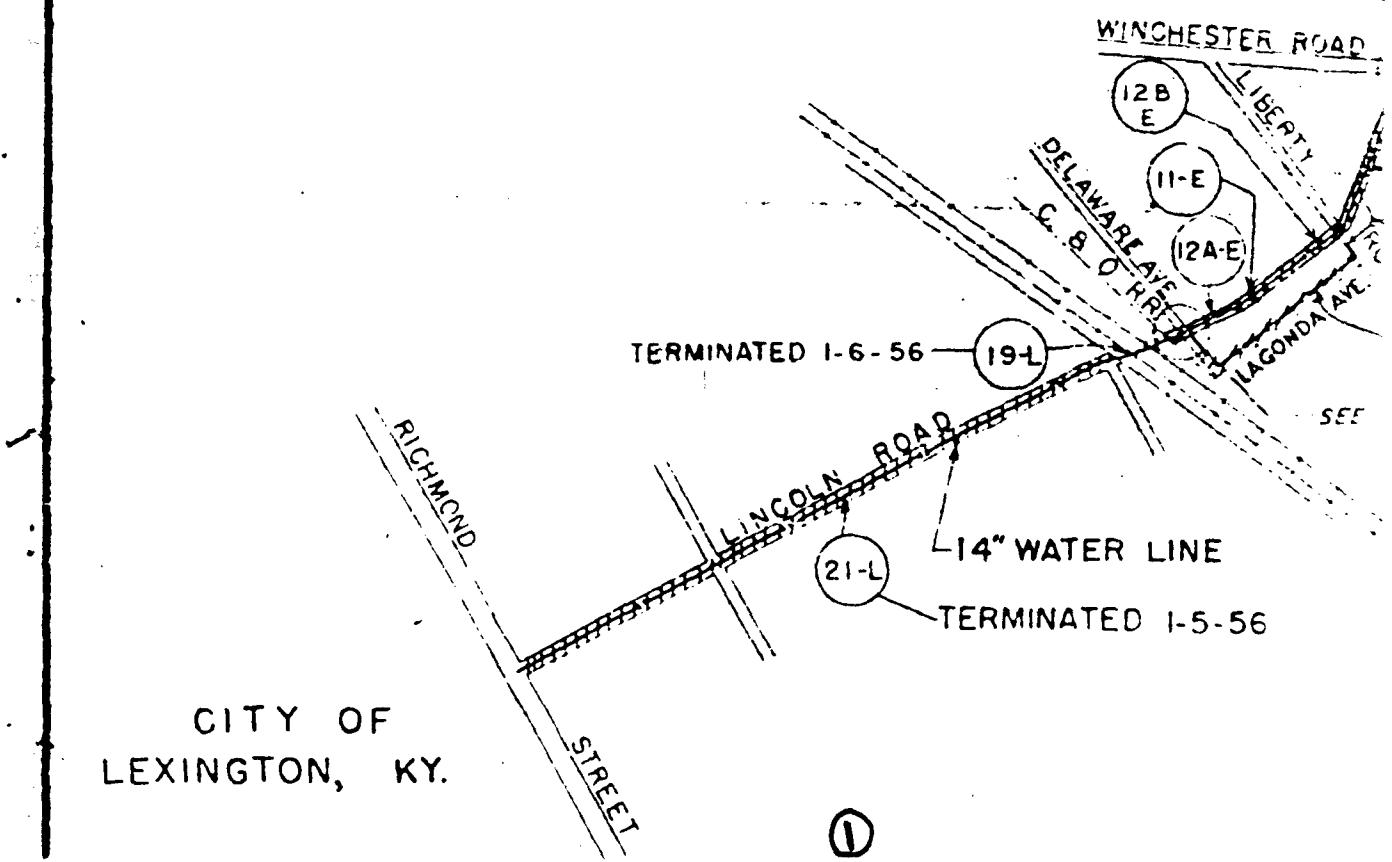
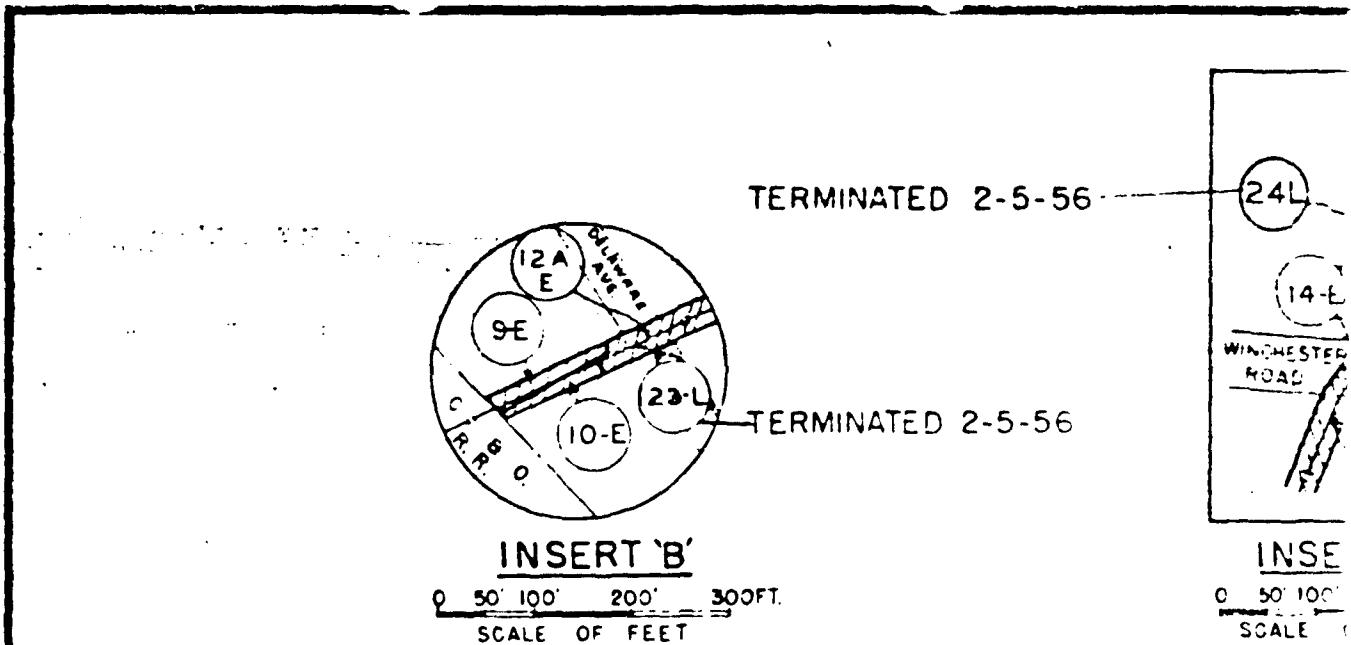
1420 KING STREET SUITE 600, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

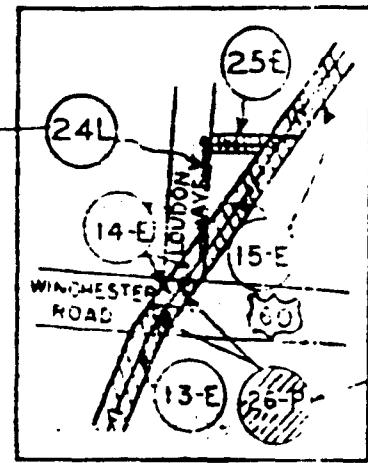
FIGURE 5-1
PARCEL DESIGNATION MAP
LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT
FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

DRAWN BY: MTM, JGC	DESIGNED BY: N/A	SCALE: 1" = 325'
CHECKED BY: BY	APPROVED BY: BY	DATE: 04/09/94
TETC PROJECT NUMBER 931977-09	DRAWING NUMBER SHEET <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u>	REV. NO. 1

FIGURE 5-2
TRACT MAP, LEXINGTON BLUE-GRASS
ARMY DEPOT, FAYETTE COUNTY,
KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

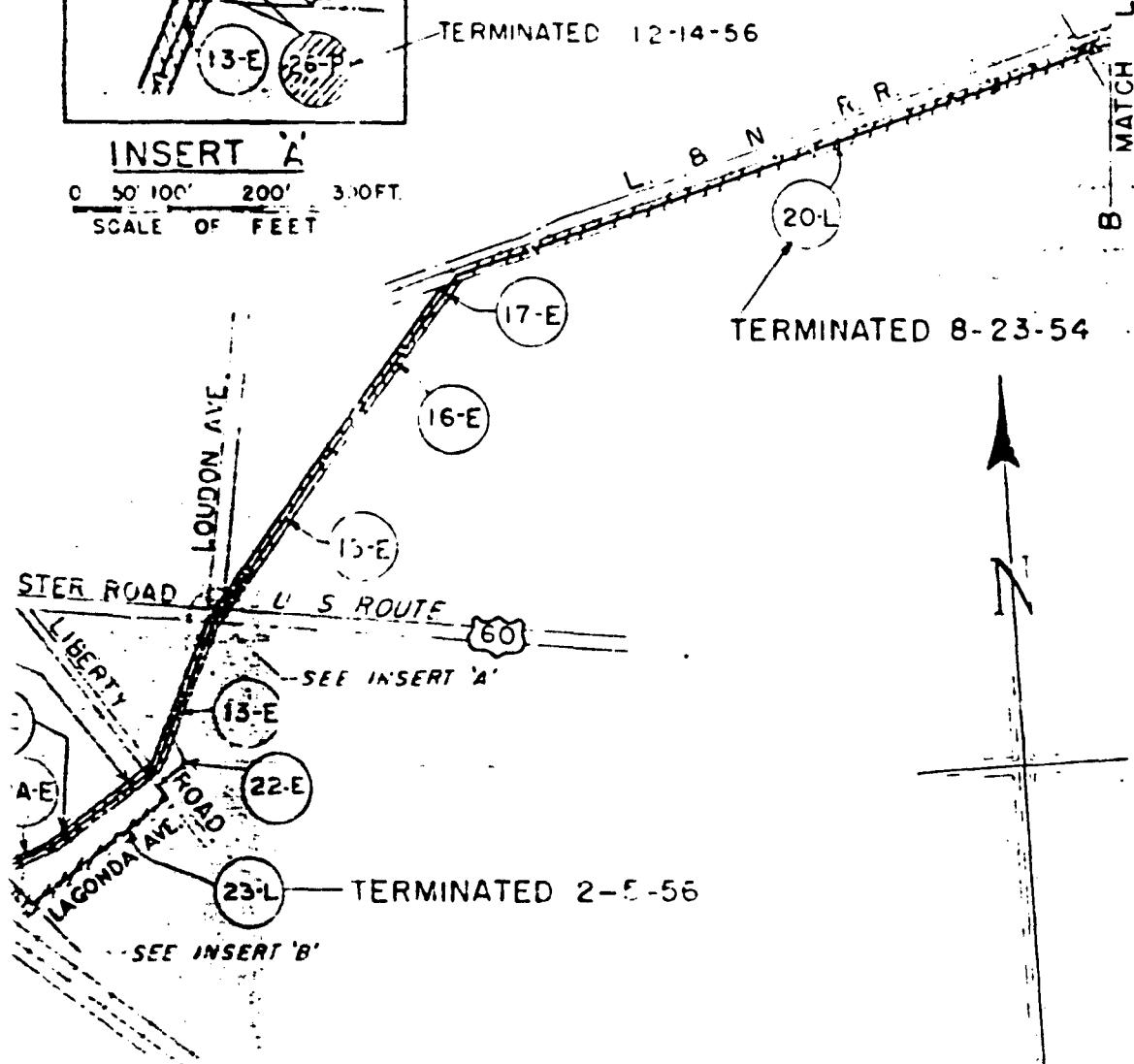




INSERT 'A'

0 50' 100' 200' 300FT.
SCALE OF FEET

TERMINATED 12-14-56



B MATCH LINE

TRACT NO.	LA
1	ANN COOF
2	JACO
3	JANE MAR
4	J. E.
5	T. J.
6	MIN
7	ANN COOF
8	B. F.
9-E	JOHN
10-E	I. N.
11-E	KEN PIPE
12A-E	T. W.
12B-E	T. W.
13-E	ADE
14-E	BERI EST
15-E	MAT HEN

* NOTE:
0.09 AC.
0.47 AC.

** AREA NO

ACQUISITION

TRACT

TRACT NO.	LAND OWNER	ACCREAGE				REMARKS	TRACT NO.
		Fee	Transf.	Leased	Lesser Interests		
1	ANNA B. EVANS COOPER ETAL.	156.97					16-E
2	JACOB H. GRAVES ETAL.	328.75					17-E
3	JANET B. JOHN D. MARSHALL	3.00					18-E
4	J. E. MASON	76.73					19-L
5	T. J. WEATHERS	97.73					20-L
6	MINNIE T. SCOTT	110.38					21-L
7	ANNA B. EVANS COOPER ETAL.	6.40					22-E
8	B. F. & ESA MCKINNEY	4.48					23-L
9-E	JOHN E. MCCOY				0.003	EASEMENT FOR 14" WATER LINE	24-L
10-E	I. N. HORTON ESTATE				0.003	" " " " "	25-E
11-E	KENTUCKY CONCRETE PIPE CO.				0.15	" " " " "	26-P
12A-E	T. W. HAVELY ETAL.				0.15	" " " " "	
12B-E	T. W. HAVELY ETAL.				0.30	" " " " "	
13-E	ADELINE T. STRADER				0.53	" " " " "	
14-E	BERNARD FOTSC ESTATE.				0.04	" " " " "	
15-E	MATIE LENA BROWN HEIRS				0.56	" " " " "	

NOTE:

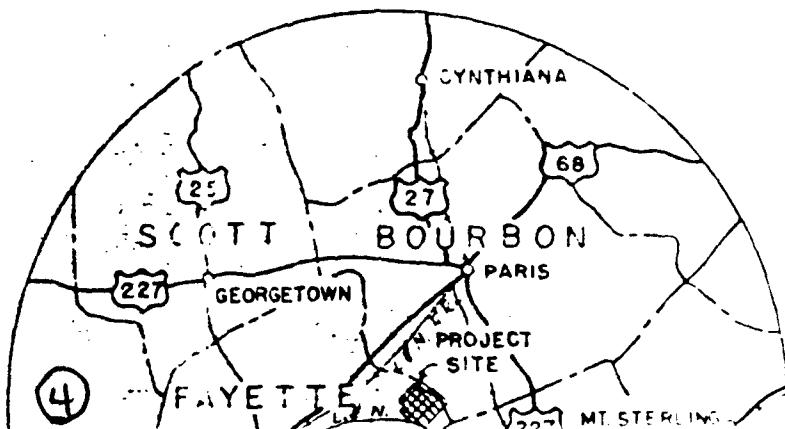
0.09 AC. OF TRACT 15-E DISPOSAL (EXCHANGE) DUE TO RELOCATION OF WATER LINE
 0.47 AC. OF TRACT 15-E RETAINED, SEE INSERT 'A' FOR DISPOSAL AREA (SUBSEQUENTLY
 AREA NOT INCLUDED AS PERMIT COVERS PORTIONS OF TRACTS 13E & 14E.

TRACT

REGISTER

TRACT NO.	LAND OWNER	A-C-R-E-A-G-E				REMARKS
		Fee	Transf.	Leased	Lesser Interests	
16-E	W. R. BROWN				0.57	EASEMENT FOR 14" WATER LINE
17-E	RODNEY DENNIS				0.10	" " " " "
18-E	ED. HISLE ET AL.				0.57	" " " " "
19-L	CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R R CO				0.15	LICENSE AGR'MT FOR 14" WATER LINE TERMINATED 1-6-56
20-L	LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R CO				10.19	" " " " "
21-L	COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, KY.				0.39	" TERMINATED 1-5-56
22-E	GEORGE & LELIA N HOSKINS				0.03	PERPETUAL EASEMENT FOR WATER PIPE LINE
23-L	FAYETTE COUNTY, KY.				NO AREA	LICENSE DATED 4-7-50 FOR WATER PIPE LINE TERMINATED 2-5-56
24-L	FAYETTE COUNTY, KY.				NO AREA	LICENSE DATED 11-7-52 FOR RELOCATION WATER PIPE LINE TERMINATED 2-5-56
25-E	WM. P. LITTLE ETUX				0.07	EASEMENT FOR RELOCATION 14" WATER PIPE LINE FROM 11-6-52
26-P	DEPT OF HIGHWAYS OF KENTUCKY				0.03	LICENSE DATED 7-15-42 14" WATER LINE TERMINATED 12-14-56

TER LINE ON TRACTS 24-L & 25-E
(SUBSEQUENTLY DISPOSED OF 6-19-56)



CORPS OF ENGINEERS

TYPE EII S.L.

PROJECT OWNERSHIP MAP

REMARKS
7 EASEMENT FOR 14" WATER LINE
0 " " " "
7 " " " "
5 LICENSE AGR'MT FOR 14" WATER LINE TERMINATED 1-6-56
9 " " " " TERMINATED 8-23-54
9 " " " " TERMINATED 1-5-56
13 PERPETUAL EASEMENT FOR WATER PIPE LINE
LICENSE DATED 4-7-50 FOR WATER PIPE LINE TERMINATED 2-5-56
LICENSE DATED 11-7-52 FOR RELOCATION WATER PIPE LINE TERMINATED 2-5-56
7 EASEMENT FOR RELOCATION 14" WATER PIPE LINE FROM 11-6-52 LICENSE DATED 7-15-42 14" WATER LINE TERMINATED 12-14-56

STATE KENTUCKY
 COUNTY FAYETTE & BOURBON
 DIVISION OHIO RIVER
 DISTRICT * TO BALTO. DIST. 7-1-70
CINCINNATI - LOUISVILLE.
AS OF JULY 1947
 1ST ARMY AREA * TO LOUISVILLE 31 JAN 1982

LOCATION OF PROJECT

13 MILES N.E. OF LEXINGTON, KYMILES OF

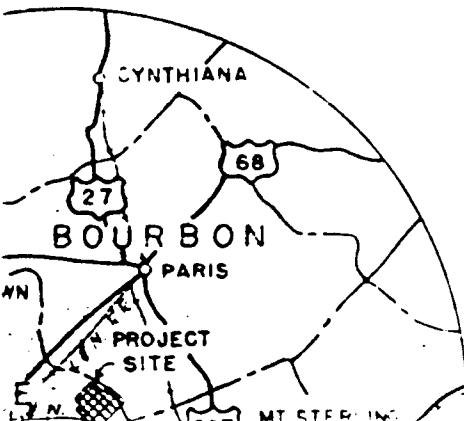
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

RAILROADS L. & N.STATE ROADS FEDERAL ROADS 27, 60 & 68AIRLINES

ACQUISITION

TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED 798.25ACRES FEE 784.44ACRES TRANS'D TO WAR DEPT. ACRES LEASED TO WAR DEPT. ACRES LESSER INTERESTS EASEMENTS (13) 3.07 AC.
LICENSES (5) 10.73 AC.
PERMIT (1) -

DISPOSAL

TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF 24.25ACRES SOLD BY WAR DEPT. 4.48ACRES TRANS'D. BY WAR DEPT. 

CITY OF
LEXINGTON, KY.

STREET

ATTACH LINE B

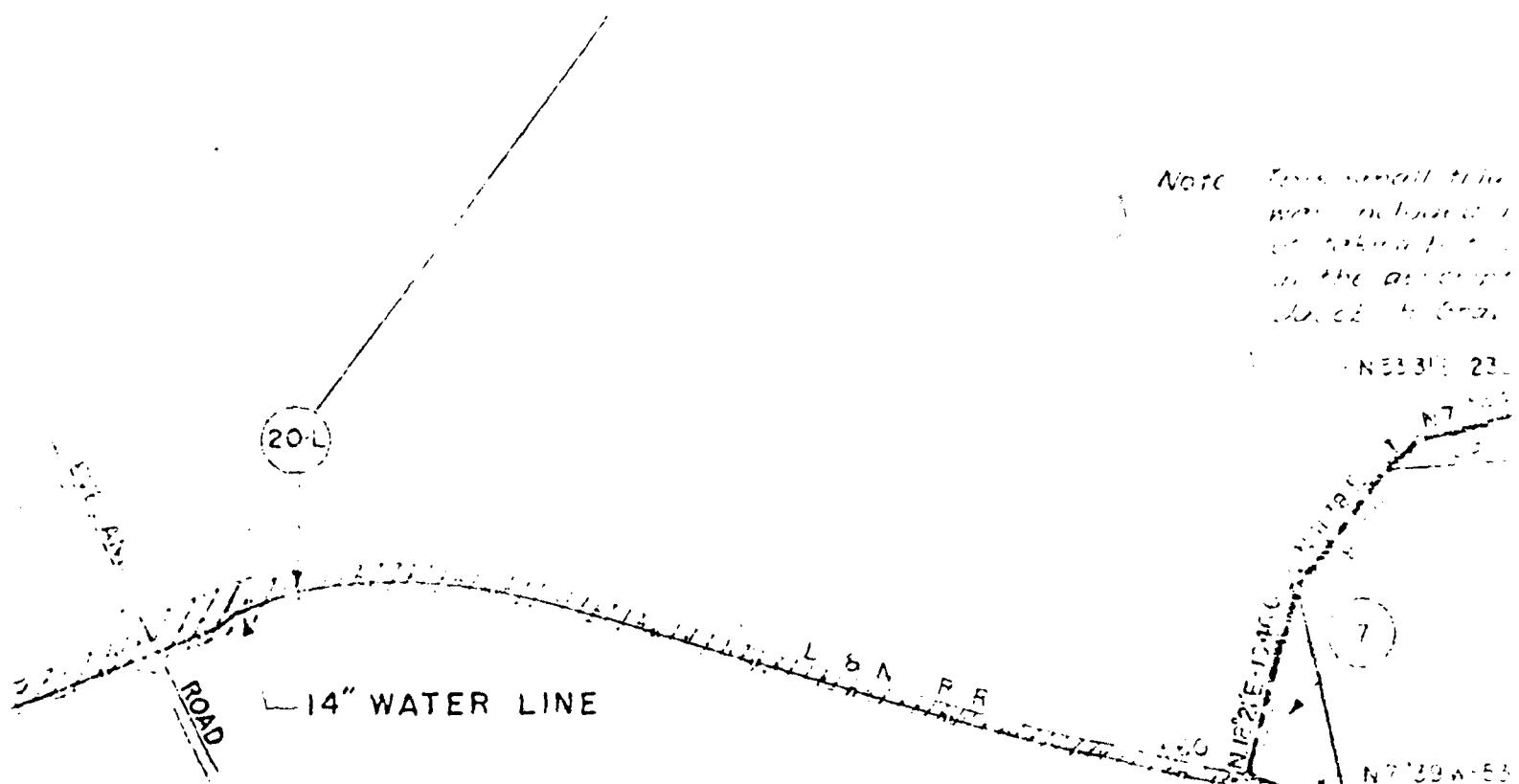
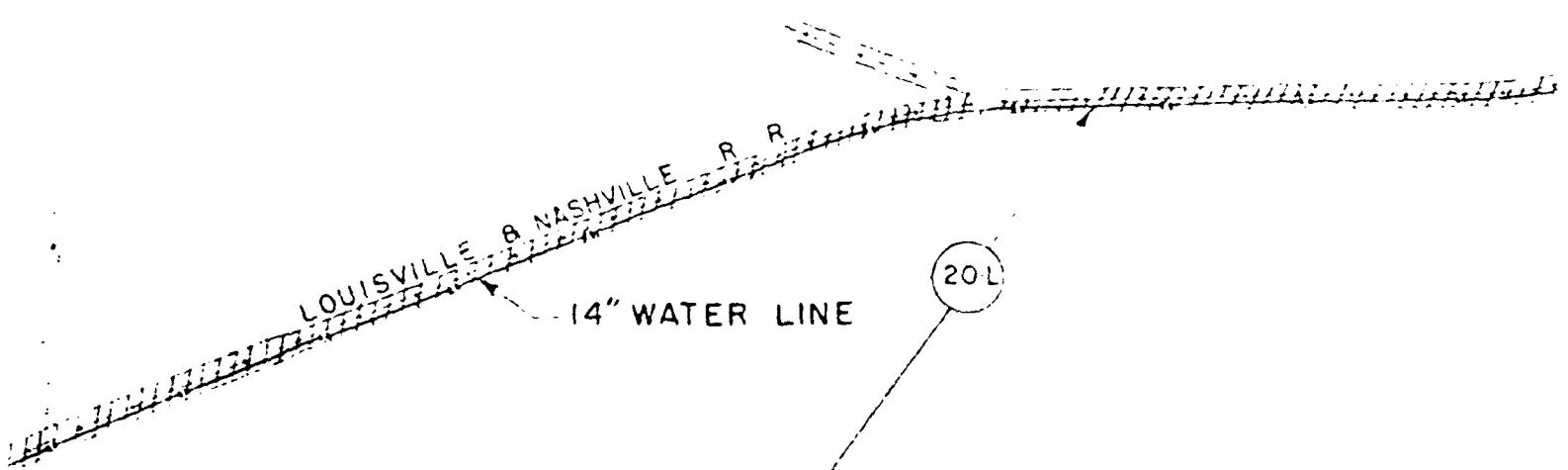
ATTACH LINE A

A

(FEE)

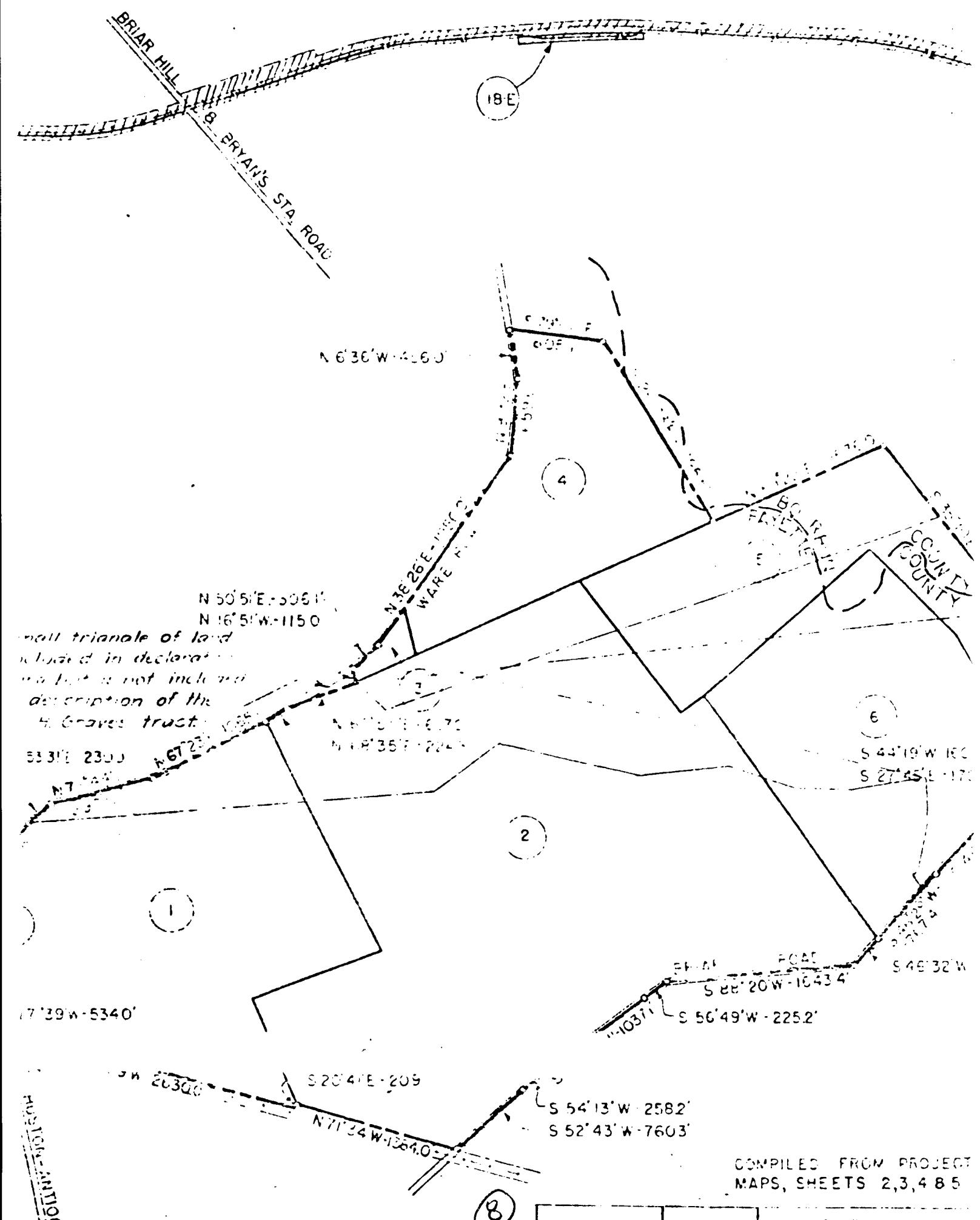
4.48 ACRES CONVEYED TO JORDAN
AUTO PARTS BY QUIT CLAIM DEED DATED 12-8-54

(6)



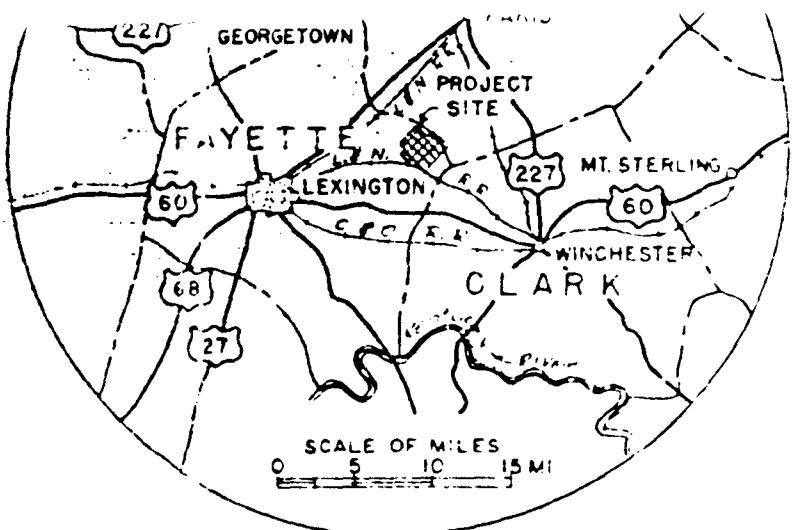
8
N 56 30' W - E C C
S 83 39 E - 4650

7
50TH ST



COMPILED FROM PROJECT
MAPS, SHEETS 2,3,4 85

A MATCH LINE

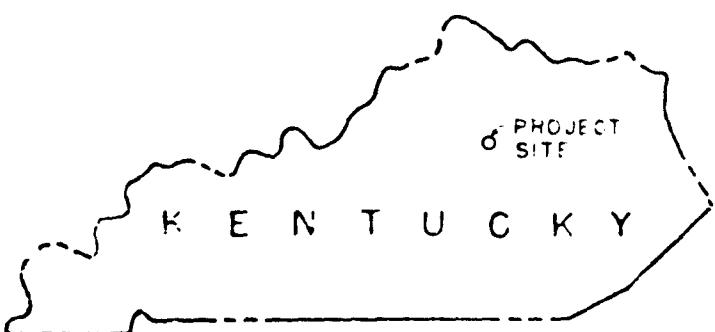


VICINITY MAP

TOTAL AC
ACRES SOLD
ACRES TRAN
ACRES RETR
ACRES LEAS
ACRES LESS

NOTE: USE SY
DEPT. BASIC FI

PROJECT E
TRACT BO
TRACT NO
PIPE LINE



STATE INDEX

ACQUISITION AUTHORIZATION

FE-D 38 DATED 4-26-41

RE-D 773 DATED 4-10-42

RE-D (UNNUMBERED) DATED 6-29-42
GEN RE-D 4996 DATED 3-3-50
GEN PE-D (UNNUMBERED) DATED 7-1-52

4-30-47 DUE FINAL AUDIT

10-7-53 ADDITION OF TRACTS 24-L & 25-E

3-21-51 ADDITION OF TRACTS 22-E & 23-L

REVISIONS DATE DESCRIPTION

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGIN
OHIO RIVER DIVISI

TRACED BY

CHECKED BY F.C.

SUBMITTED BY

CHIEF, ENGINEER SEC

RECOMMENDED BY

PROJECT OWNERSHIP
2,3,4 85 OF 5 SHEETS, DTD 10-14-44

SEE FINAL AUDIT

R.M.H.

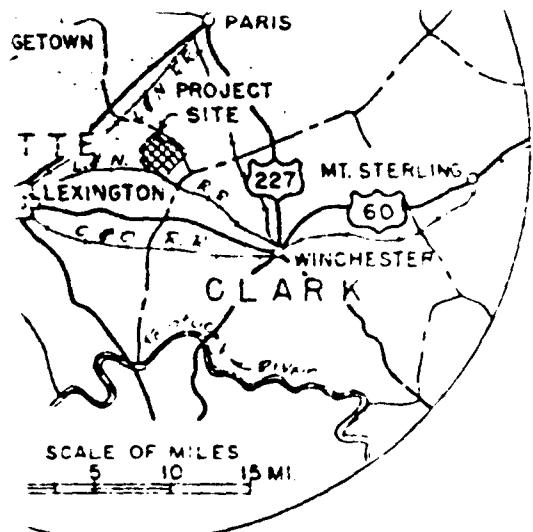
LINE

C.J.L.

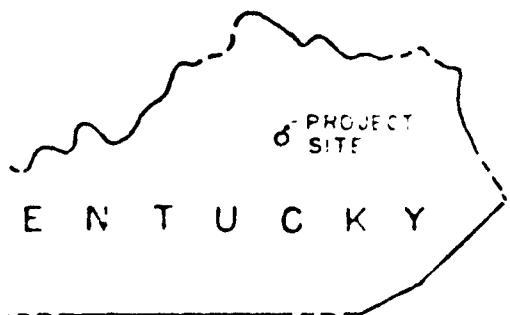
9

LEXINGTON- BL
ARMY D.

MILITARY RESE



CINITY MAP



STATE INDEX

SITION AUTHORIZATION

38 DATED 4-26-41
 773 DATED 4-10-42
 (UNNUMBERED) DATED 6-29-42
 D 4996 DATED 3-3-50
 (UNNUMBERED) DATED 7-1-52

S	DATE	DESCRIPTION	H. NG
	4-30-47	DUE FINAL AUDIT	
	10-7-53	ADDITION OF TRACTS 24-L & 25-E	DP
	3-21-51	ADDITION OF TRACTS 22-E & 23-L	CD
			BY

WAR DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
 OHIO RIVER DIVISION

BY: F.C.
 ED BY:
 ENGINEER SEC
 FNDN BY:

LEXINGTON- BLUE GRASS
 ARMY DEPOT

MILITARY RESERVATION

TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF 24.25
 ACRES SOLD BY WAR DEPT. 4.48
 ACRES TRANSF'D. BY WAR DEPT.
 ACRES RETRANSF'D. TO GOV'T. AGCY. 6.00
 ACRES LEASES TERMINATED
 ACRES LESSER INT'S. TERM. EASEMENTS (2) 0.56 AC
 LICENSES (3) 10.780 AC
 PERMIT (1)

LEGEND

NOTE: USE SYMBOLS FROM FM-21-30 (WAR
 DEPT. BASIC FIELD MANUAL) PAGES 21 TO 27 INCL.
 EXCEPT:

PROJECT BOUNDARY. -----
 TRACT BOUNDARY
 TRACT NO. (21)
 PIPE LINE

10

ATTACH LINE A

A

(FEE)

4.48 ACRES CONVEYED TO JORDAN
AUTO PARTS BY QUIT CLAIM DEED DATED 12-8-54

3.036 ACRES CONVEYED BY QUIT CLAIM DEED DATE
7 DATED 3-13-52 AND 14 DATED 6-19-56

6.00 ACRES, FEE, TRANSFERRED TO USARC L
BLUE-GRASS ARMY DEPOT (AVON) KY., DE
12-5-86

11

20-L

ROAD

— 14" WATER LINE

AN
TED 12-8-54

W DEED DATED 12-14-53,

6

TO USARC LEXINGTON
AVON) KY., DD 1354 DTD

12

E-D 38 DATED 4-26-41
 E-D 773 DATED 4-10-42
 RE-D (UNNUMBERED) DATED 6-29-42
 RE-D 4996 DATED 3-3-50
 RE-D (UNNUMBERED) DATED 7-1-52

	4-30-47 DUE FINAL AUDIT	H.N.G
	10-7-53 ADDITION OF TRACTS 24-L & 25-E	DP
	3-21-51 ADDITION OF TRACTS 22-E & 23-L	CD
SIGNS	DATE	DESCRIPTION

WAR DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
 OHIO RIVER DIVISION

CEO BY _____
 CHECKED BY F.C.

MITTED BY:

ENGINEER SEC

COMMENDED BY:

W. B. Baker
 PROJ. OR SUB-OFF.

LEXINGTON- BLUE GRASS
 ARMY DEPOT

MILITARY RESERVATION

APPROVED BY: *R. J. Wallace*
 DIVISION REAL ESTATE OFFICER

DATE: 4-30-47

A U D I T E D

ALLATION OR PROJECT NO. 16.71

2-KY-M

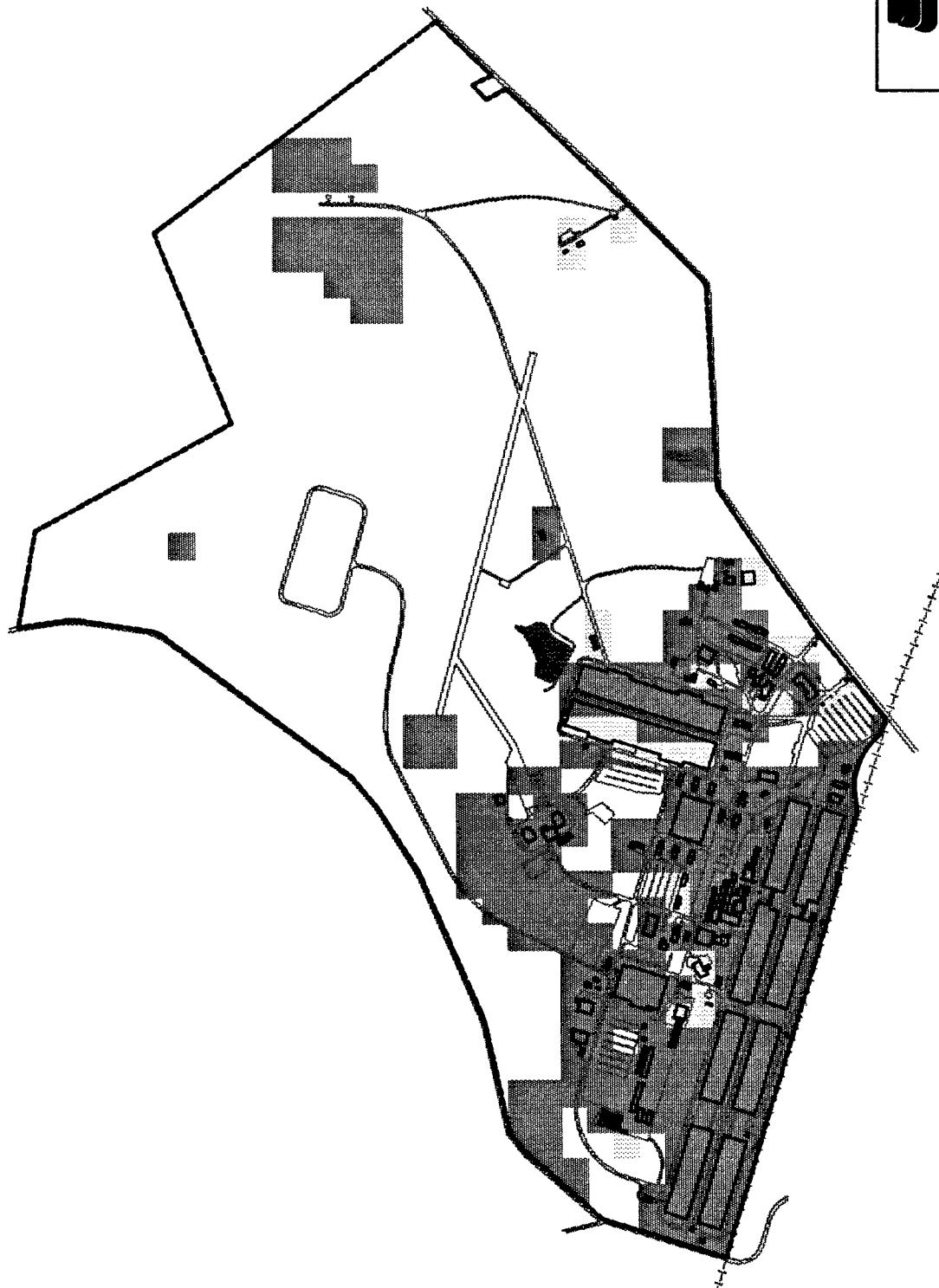
SCALE IN FEET
 0 1000' 2000' 3000'

SHEET 1 OF 1 DRAWING NO. RE-104

ENG. FORM 1456b

15

FIGURE 5-3
SUMMARY CERFA MAP, LEXINGTON
BLUE-GRASS ARMY DEPOT, FAYETTE
COUNTY, KENTUCKY



The Earth Technology
Corporation

FIGURE 5-3
SUMMARY CERFA MAP
LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT
FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

1400 BINE STREET SUITE 600, ALBANY, VERMONT 05104

DRAWN BY: MTM • JDC	DESIGNED BY: N/A	DATE: 04/10/94
CREATED BY: TEC	APPROVED BY: TEC	TEC PROJECT NUMBER: 931977-00
DRAWN NUMBER: SHEET 1 OF 1		REV. NO. 1

- BRAC Property Boundary
- CERFA Parcel
- ▨ CERFA Parcel with Qualifiers
- CERFA Disqualified Parcel
- ▨ CERFA Excluded Parcel

REVISION	DATE
0	11/24/93
1	04/08/94



APPENDIX A
REFERENCE LIST FOR
LEXINGTON BLUE-GRASS ARMY DEPOT

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE LIST FOR

LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT

Document	Date	Source
1. RCRA Facility Investigation Draft Report, Volume I and II	March 1993	USAEC
2. Enhanced Preliminary Assessment	March 1990	USAEC
3. Master Environmental Plan	July 1990	USAEC
4. Corrective Measures Study - Draft Report, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.	May 1993	USAEC
5. Real Estate Transfer Register		USAEC
6. Draft Report of the Radiological Survey of Buildings 103, 128, 139, and 14 and Underground Storage Tank Survey Report for the RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study and Base Closure Environmental Study at the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot	April 13, 1992	USAEC
7. RCRA Facility Investigation Draft Report, Volume I and II, Appendix F - Radon Study	March 1993	USAEC
8. Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Comprehensive Asbestos Survey, Draft Report, Part I: Summary	March 1993	USAEC
9. Lexington Facility RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study, Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan, Volume 2, Field Sampling Plan	November 5, 1990	USAEC
10. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Part B Application for the Lexington Activity	July 1984	LBAD
11. The Earth Technology Corporation Site Visit	September 8-9, 1993	
12. Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot Agreed Order 91154, (Re: plans for closure)	July 14, 1993	LBAD
13. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and Installation Spill Contingency Plan, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot	April 1993	LBAD
14. Underground Storage Tank Closure records and Underground Storage Tank registration with Kentucky State Offices	Various	LBAD and State
15. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Material License Nos. 16-05033-01; SNM-623; SUB-417	Various	LBAD
16. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Permit Application for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot	November 7, 1988	State
17. USEPA Environmental Multi-media Inspection - January 9, 1990	January 9, 1990	State
18. USEPA Site Inspection Report, 4-5-82	April 5, 1982	State
19. State Regulatory Records	multiple	State
20. Air permit for two coal fired indirect heat exchangers (Babcock and Wilcox)	June 1, 1992	State
21. Air permit for open top vapor degreaser and three paint booths, and hand sanding	April 18, 1989	State
22. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. KY0020699 (Fayette Co.)	June 27, 1988; February 23, 1986	State

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE LIST FOR

LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT

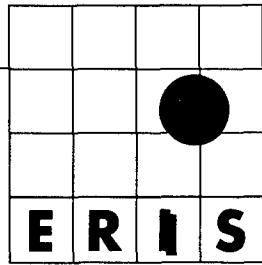
23. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit KY004197 (Fayette and Madison Co) eliminated in modification to KY0020737	June 3, 1991	LBAD
24. Real Estate Tract Map	May 11, 1990	USAEC
25. Report of the Radiological Survey of Buildings 103, 128, 139, and 14	December 1991	State
26. Storage Tanks Map	March 15, 1990	LBAD
27. Storage Area Location Map	November 1989	LBAD
28. Underground Storage Tank Survey Report	April 1992	USAEC
29. Evaluation of PCBs in Shredded Electronic Components	September 1991	LBAD
30. Draft Closure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Storage Building (Building 27)	March 29, 1993	LBAD
31. Interim RCRA Facility Assessment Report, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, U.S. EPA ID No. KY021002509	March 1990	State
32. Building Information Schedule for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot	June 30, 1993	LBAD
33. U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency records pertaining to radioactive materials at CERFA installations	March 25, 1994	USAEC

Key:

CERFA =	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
LBAD =	Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot
RCRA =	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
USAEC =	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USEPA =	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

APPENDIX B

ERIIS DATA BASE SEARCH REPORT



ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INFORMATION & IMAGING SERVICES REPORT

PERTAINING TO:

**LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DP
LEXINGTON, KY**

ON BEHALF OF:

**THE EARTH TECHNOLOGY CORP.
1420 KING ST., STE. 600
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314**

PREPARED ON:

August 19, 1993

ERIIS REPORT NUMBER:

28663

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ERIIS Report Overview

The ERIIS Report consists of five (5) basic sections:

- * Digital Custom Plotted Map
- * Database Records
- * Statistical Profile
- * Sanborn Fire Insurance Map(s)
- * Topographical Map

Digital Custom Map

Each site-specific Digital Custom Map is plotted using U.S. Census TIGER Files. The cross in the center of the map represents the study site. The red circle represents the study radius, usually one mile. Reported federal/state hazardous waste and toxic chemical sites are plotted on the map and are easily distinguished by different symbols.

Statistical Profile

The Statistical Profile is an at-a-glance numeric summary of the data included in the ERIIS Report.

Database Records

This section presents detailed federal and state database information for each site within the study radius. Sites are easily located on the digital map by using the number in the MAP ID column of the report.

Note: Many of the sites reported in federal/state databases cannot be plotted due to inaccurate or incomplete addresses (e.g., PO Box number, street name with no number). Still, they are potentially within the study radius. ERIIS reports these sites using progressively broader search criteria to ensure that all potentially relevant hazardous sites are included. All zip codes within and intersected by the study radius are searched, as well as records that simply report the relevant city or county. Where applicable, federal and state database information is further subdivided.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

ERIIS has assembled a collection of Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps covering 14,000 cities and towns. In some cases, however, the ERIIS Report will include a notice that no maps were found. This notice should serve as evidence of due diligence.

Topographic Map

ERIIS provides a topographic map with each report which accurately depicts the natural and man-made features of the land. The shape and elevation of the terrain are represented by contour lines and specific features, such as roads, towns, and vegetation, are portrayed by map symbols and colors. Standard topographic maps are produced at a 1:24,000 scale, or one inch represents 2000 feet.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INFORMATION & IMAGING SERVICES

RADIUS REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 28663

STATE: KY
 LATITUDE: 38.078349
 LONGITUDE: -84.319817
 ZIP CODES SEARCHED: 40516 40361

DATABASE	RADIUS (MILES)	RADIUS REPORTED SITES					NOT RADIUS REPORTED		TOTAL SITES
		Property	Property-1/16	1/16-1/2	1/2-1	>1	ZIP CODE	CITY/COUNTY	
NPL	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CERCLIS	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRI	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
RCRIS_TS	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCRIS_LG	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
RCRIS_SG	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
DOCKET	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERNS	1.500	NO	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FINDS	1.500	NO	0	0	1	0	17	0	18
NUCLEAR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0
OPENDUMP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		0	0	1	0	24	1		26

STATE DATA IN PAPER FORMAT: UST

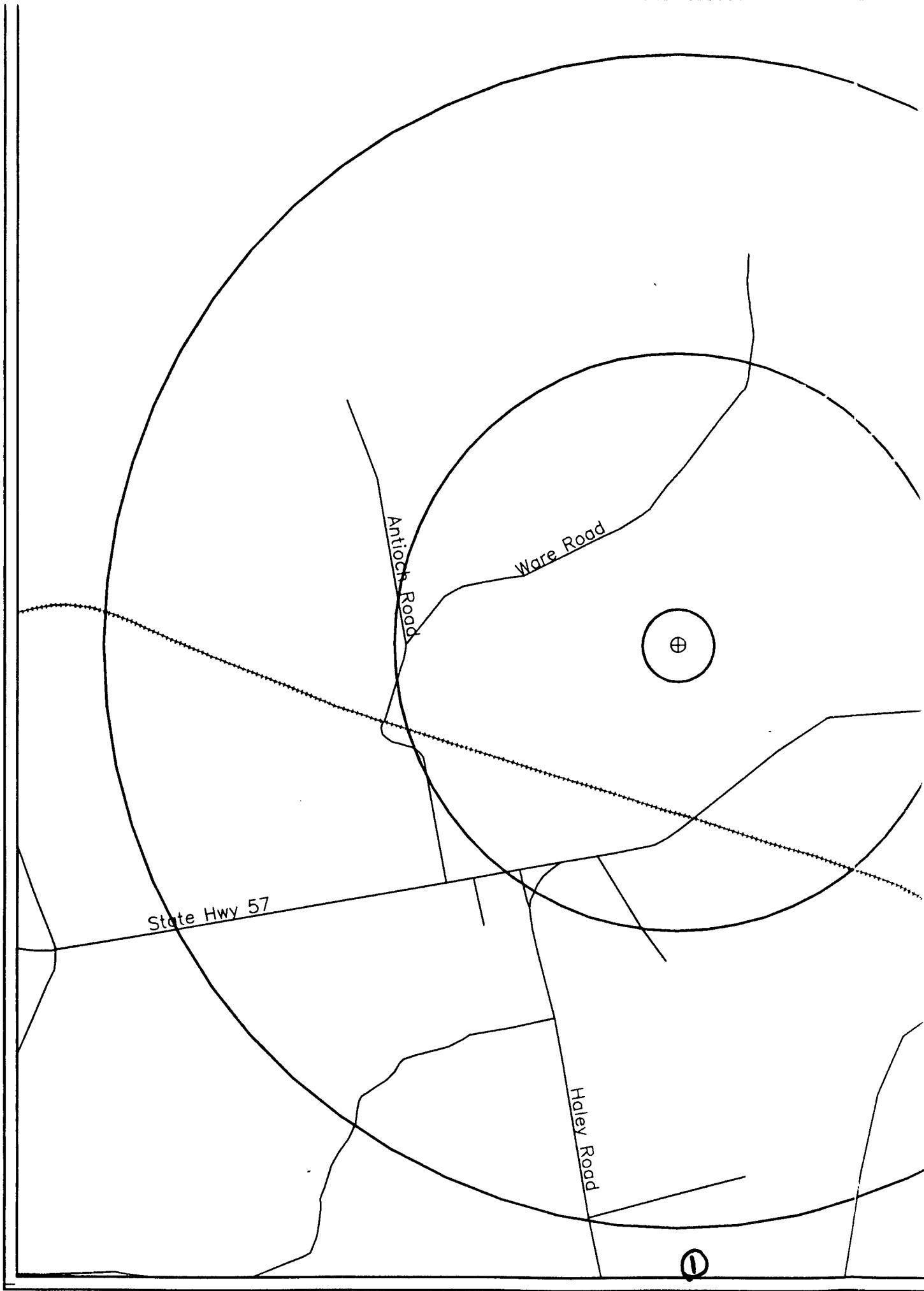
Selection of PROPERTY records requires an accurate street address in the ERIIS job order.

ZIP CODE and CITY/COUNTY sites are not radius reportable due to insufficient and/or inaccurate addresses reported by federal/state agency. These sites are reported within the study site zip code(s) and/or city/county and may be within the study site radius. These sites require further investigation to accurately assess proximity to the study site.

A blank radius count indicates that the database was not searched by this radius per client instructions.

NR in a radius or zip code count indicates that the database cannot be reported by this search criteria due to insufficient and/or inaccurate addresses reported by a federal/state agency.

State data in paper format is sorted using the most specific secondary search criteria available (zip code, city, or county).





ERIIS

1421 Prince Street, Ste 330
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703)836-0402 (800)989-0402
FAX: (703)836-0468

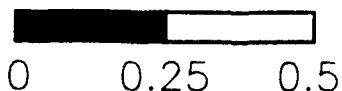
SITE INFORMATION

Lexington Army Depot
Lexington, KY
Fayette County
Job Number: 28663
Map Plotted: Aug 19, 1993

MAP LEGEND

- Hydrography
- Railroads
- Roads
- Highways
- CERCLIS 0 Site(s)
- ☆ NPL 0 Site(s)
- ◊ RCRIS_LG 0 Site(s)
- RCRIS_SG 0 Site(s)
- + RCRIS_TS 0 Site(s)
- △ TRI 0 Site(s)

Miles



The Information on this map is subject
to the Report Disclaimer Notice
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APPENDIX C
REGULATORY COMMENTS TO DRAFT
LEXINGTON BLUE-GRASS ARMY DEPOT

PHILLIP J. SHEPHERD
SECRETARY

BRERETON C. JONES
GOVERNOR



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FRANKFORT OFFICE PARK
18 REILLY ROAD
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

March 1, 1994

Paul Wojciechowski
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Acting Chief
Base Closure Division
U.S. Army Environmental Center
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland 21010-5401

RE: CERFA Report
Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot
Fayette County
EPA ID #KY0-210-020-509

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Wojciechowski:

The Division of Waste Management has reviewed the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) Draft Report. The attached pages address our specific comments based on our review. Due to time and resource constraints, the Division performed only a brief review of the document.

If you have any questions about the enclosed comments, please contact Vicki Baker or Dale Burton at 502/564-6716.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Michael V. Welch".

Michael V. Welch, P.E., Manager
Hazardous Waste Branch

MW/VB/vb

cc: Bart Reedy, EPA Region IV
Central Files
Todd Williams, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot
SDSBG-RME
Lexington, Ky. 40511-5060
Frankfort Regional Office
Valerie Hudson, Commissioners Office



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LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT
COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CERFA REPORT

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

1. Page 2-3, Section 2.1.4., paragraph 1, line 4; the word "asses" should be changed to "assess".
2. Page 2-6, Section 2.2.1., Permits and Permit Applications; The permit number for the Air Quality Permit should be identified. The expiration date of the existing permit should be referenced also.
3. Page 2-7, Section 2.2.1., Hazardous Waste; The text is misleading. The facility did not submit " RCRA Permit Applications at a number of times over the course of waste generation at LBAD". The Part A Permit Application was submitted and revised as a result of deficiencies. Also, the cleanup of contamination is not a result of these applications. The term corrective action should be used instead of cleanup of contamination. Furthermore, the corrective action activities are the result of the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI).

The Agreed Order referenced in this section addresses more than closure of Interim Storage Unit Building 27. The Agreed Order addresses the corrective action as well.

4. Page 2-7, Section 2.3., second paragraph, fifth line; change "an" to either "and" or "of".
5. Page 3-2, Section 3.1.1.2., second paragraph, fifth line; add a comma between chromium and silver.
6. Page 4-1, Section 4.1, first paragraph, fifth line; add an "a" between is and brief.
7. Page 4-7, fourth paragraph, third sentence; The sentence, "Based on personnel interviews during the Enhanced PA." should be linked to either the previous sentence or the following sentence.
8. Page 4-8, third paragraph second sentence; Should weighed be used here instead of weighted?
9. Page 4-9, second paragraph, sixth sentence; Add a comma between silver and potassium.

10. Page 4-15, Section 4.2.1., third sentence; change "searched" to "searches".
11. Page 4-15, Section 4.2.1., Hazardous Storage, second sentence; "perchloroethylene" is misspelled.
12. Page 4-16, Section 4.3.1.2., last paragraph, fifth sentence; change the word "whole" to "hole".
13. Figure 5-1: The location of the old landfill relative to roads appears to be slightly incorrect.
14. It should be noted that some of the CERFA parcels were disqualified, or had qualifier(s) due to non-RCRA concerns, such as product storage, radionuclides, asbestos, etc. To the extent that these parcels were so designated due to concerns outside the hazardous waste program, the Division has no comments on such parcels.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010-5401



March 31, 1994

Base Closure Division

Mr. Michael V. Welch
Manager
Hazardous Waste Branch
Department for Environmental Protection
Frankfort Office Park
18 Reilly Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Welch:

In accordance with Public Law 102-426, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), this Center forwarded the draft CERFA report for Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot to you on November 29, 1993, for your review. Comments regarding the draft report were received from your department on March 1, 1994.

All of your comments have been reviewed and will be incorporated into the final CERFA report. The report is scheduled to be finalized by April 8, 1994, and will be forwarded to your department immediately thereafter. We hope to receive concurrence on the final report by April 19, 1994.

If you have any questions please contact Mr. Alan Freed at (410) 671-1626.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Wojciechowski
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Acting Chief
Base Closure Division

Copies Furnished:

Commander, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot, Attention: SDSLB-RME
(Mr. Todd Williams), Lexington, Kentucky 40511-5010
(Continued)

Copies Furnished: (Continued)

Mr. David Williams, Federal Facilities Branch, Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Ms. Barbara Young, The Earth Technology Corporation, 1420 King Street, Suite 600, Alexandria, Virginia 22314

APPENDIX D
DETAILED DATA BASE, LEXINGTON-
BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT

LEXINGTON BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT
CERFA CATEGORY MATRIX

LOCATION	CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIERS CATEGORIES					CERFA DISQUALIFIED CATEGORIES				
	ASBESTOS	LEAD	RADIO-UNEXPLODED NUCLIDES	RADON	PCBs	PETROLEUM STORAGE	PETROLEUM RELEASE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	STORAGE
Building 1	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 10	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 100		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 101		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 103		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 104		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 105		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 107		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 108		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 109		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 111		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 110		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 112		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 113		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 117		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 118		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 119		Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 12	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y
Building 123		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 124		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 125		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 126		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 128		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 129		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 12A		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 13		P						Y	Y	Y
Building 130		P						P	P	P

LOCATION	CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIERS CATEGORIES					CERFA DISQUALIFIED CATEGORIES				
	ASBESTOS	LEAD	RADON	NUCLIDES	ORDNANCE	STORAGE	PCBs	PETROLEUM	SUBSTANCE	HAZARDOUS
						RELEASE	STORAGE	RELEASE	STORAGE	HAZARDOUS
Building 131	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y
Building 132		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 133	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 134	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 135	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 136		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 138		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 139		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 14		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 140		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 141		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 142		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 146		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 147		Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y	Y	Y
Building 148						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 149						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 15						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 150						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 151						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 152						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 153						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 154						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 156						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 157						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 158						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 159						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 16						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 160						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 17						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 18						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 19						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 190						P		Y	Y	Y
Building 2						P		Y	Y	Y

LOCATION	CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIERS CATEGORIES						CERFA DISQUALIFIED CATEGORIES			
	ASBESTOS	LEAD	RADON	UNEXPLODED NUCLIDES	PCBs	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	PETROLEUM	PETROLEUM	STORAGE
						RELEASE	RELEASE	RELEASE	RELEASE	STORAGE
Building 21										
Building 22										
Building 220										
Building 221										
Building 223										
Building 224										
Building 224A										
Building 224B										
Building 225										
Building 226										
Building 227										
Building 228										
Building 229										
Building 23										
Building 230										
Building 231										
Building 232										
Building 233										
Building 234										
Building 236										
Building 237										
Building 238										
Building 239										
Building 24										
Building 240										
Building 242										
Building 243										
Building 244										
Building 247										
Building 25										
Building 26										
Building 264										
Building 265										

LOCATION	CERFA PARCEL WITH QUALIFIERS CATEGORIES						CERFA DISQUALIFIED CATEGORIES			
	ASBESTOS	LEAD	RADON	RADIO-NUCLIDES	UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE	PCBs STORAGE	PETROLEUM RELEASE	PETROLEUM STORAGE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE
Building 6	Y	Y	Y						Y	
Building 60		P	P							
Building 61		P	P							
Building 62		P	P							
Building 63		Y	Y							
Building 64	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	P
Building 7	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	
Building 8		Y	Y						Y	
Building 9		Y	Y							
Area A							P	P		
Area B							Y	Y		
Area C							Y	Y		
DRMO Storage Bin							Y	Y		
Culvert 1 (SWMU 29)							P	P		
Culvert 2 (SWMU 29)							P	P		
Calcium Hydrate Storage Area							Y	Y		
Coal Storage Area							Y	Y		
DRMO spill (SWMU 12)							Y	Y		
Fire Training Area							Y	Y		
Air Landing Field Helicopter Pad							P	P		
Industrial & Sanitary Landfill							Y	Y		
Industrial Waste Lagoon 1							Y	Y		
Industrial Waste Lagoon 2							Y	Y		
New Landfill							Y	Y		
Old Landfill							Y	Y		
Golf course pond							Y	Y		
Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 1							Y	Y		
Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 2							Y	Y		
New WTP Sludge Drying Bed 3							P	P		
New WTP Sludge Drying Bed 4							P	P		
Scrap Wood Pile							Y	Y		
Unnamed Tributary 1							Y	Y		
Unnamed Tributary 2							Y	Y		

Unnamed Tributary 3
Unnamed Tributary 4
Water Supply Well #7

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

Records Printed: 162

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>
Building 1	Y			8
Building 10	Y			8
Building 11	Y			8
Building 12	Y			8
Building 134	Y			8
Building 135	Y			8
Building 140	Y			8
Building 15	Y			8
Building 16	Y			8
Building 17	Y			8
Building 18	Y			8
Building 19	Y			8
Building 220	Y			8
Building 221	Y			8
Building 223	Y			8
Building 224	Y			8
Building 226	Y			8
Building 230	Y			8
Building 231	Y			8
Building 232	Y			8
Building 233	Y			8
Building 234	Y			8
Building 237	Y			8
Building 238	Y			8
Building 239	Y			8
Building 240	Y			8
Building 247	Y			8
Building 25	Y			8
Building 27	Y			8
Building 28	Y			8
Building 3	Y			8
Building 30	Y			8
Building 4	Y			8
Building 45	Y			8
Building 5	Y			8
Building 6	Y			8
Building 64	Y			8
Building 7	Y			8
Building 9	Y			8

STATUS=Y - ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL PRESENT

STATUS=P- POSSIBLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL PRESENT

Records printed: 39

LEAD-BASED PAINT

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>
Building 1	Y		1942		32
Building 10	Y		1942		32
Building 100	Y		1941		32
Building 101	Y		1954		32
Building 103	Y		1941		32
Building 104	Y		1941		32
Building 105	Y		1941		32
Building 107	Y		1941		32
Building 108	Y		1941		32
Building 109	Y		1941		32
Building 11	Y		1942		32
Building 110	Y		1941		32
Building 112	Y		1969		32
Building 113	Y		1941		32
Building 117	Y		1973		32
Building 118	Y		1941		32
Building 119	Y		1971		32
Building 12	Y		1942		32
Building 123	P				32
Building 124	P				32
Building 125	Y		1966		32
Building 126	Y		1965		32
Building 128	Y		1962		32
Building 129	Y		1965		32
Building 13	P				32
Building 130	Y		1960		32
Building 131	Y		1943		32
Building 132	P				32
Building 133	Y		1950		32
Building 134	Y		1952		32
Building 135	Y		1953		32
Building 136	P				32
Building 138	Y		1943		32
Building 139	Y		1958		32
Building 14	Y		1942		32
Building 140	Y		1941		32
Building 141	Y		1941		32
Building 142	Y		1958		32
Building 146	P				32
Building 147	Y		1968		32
Building 148	P				32
Building 149	Y		1976		32
Building 15	Y		1942		32
Building 150	Y		1976		32
Building 151	Y		1976		32
Building 152	Y		1976		32
Building 153	Y		1976		32
Building 154	Y		1976		32
Building 156	Y		1976		32

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>
Building 157	P				32
Building 158	P				32
Building 159	P				32
Building 16	Y		1942		32
Building 160	P				32
Building 17	Y		1942		32
Building 18	Y		1942		32
Building 19	Y		1942		32
Building 190	Y		1969		32
Building 2	Y		1942		32
Building 21	P				32
Building 22	Y		1941		32
Building 220	Y		1954		32
Building 221	Y		1954		32
Building 223	Y		1942		32
Building 224	Y		1961		32
Building 224A	Y		1961		32
Building 224B	Y		1961		32
Building 225	Y		1963		32
Building 226	Y		1941		32
Building 227	P				32
Building 228	Y		1941		32
Building 229	Y		1954		32
Building 23	Y		1943		32
Building 230	Y		1957		32
Building 231	Y		1957		32
Building 232	Y		1957		32
Building 233	Y		1957		32
Building 234	Y		1957		32
Building 236	Y		1951		32
Building 237	Y		1958		32
Building 238	P				32
Building 239	Y		1943		32
Building 24	P				32
Building 240	Y		1943		32
Building 242	P				32
Building 243	P				32
Building 244	P				32
Building 247	Y		1954		32
Building 25	Y		1943		32
Building 26	Y		1967		32
Building 264	Y		1943		32
Building 265	Y		1948		32
Building 266	P				32
Building 267	P				32
Building 268	Y		1967		32
Building 27	Y		1951		32
Building 28	Y		1953		32
Building 29	P				32
Building 3	P				32
Building 30	Y		1953		32
Building 300	Y		1970		32
Building 301	Y		1970		32
Building 303	Y		1972		32

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>
Building 304	Y		1954		32
Building 31	Y		1967		32
Building 32	Y		1968		32
Building 33	Y		1956		32
Building 34	Y		1972		32
Building 35	Y		1981		32
Building 36	P				32
Building 37	P				32
Building 38	Y		1965		32
Building 39	Y		1974		32
Building 4	Y		1942		32
Building 40	Y		1958		32
Building 41	Y		1941		32
Building 42	Y		1941		32
Building 43	Y		1944		32
Building 45	Y		1950		32
Building 46	P				32
Building 47	Y		1951		32
Building 5	Y		1942		32
Building 53	P				32
Building 57	Y		1971		32
Building 59	P				32
Building 6	Y		1942		32
Building 60	P				32
Building 61	P				32
Building 62	P				32
Building 63	Y		1945		32
Building 64	Y		1960		32
Building 7	Y		1942		32
Building 8	Y		1942		32
Building 9	Y		1942		32

STATUS=Y - LEAD-BASED PAINT PRESENT
 STATUS=P - POSSIBLE LEAD-BASED PAINT PRESENT

Records printed: 134

PCBs STORAGE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>APPENDIX A INACTIVATED REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 40	Y	transformer storage relocated from Bldg 8 to Bldg 40	Transformer transformer oil	PCBs	2,3	1983	2,3	Active
Building 64	Y	transformer oil storage	Transformer	PCBs	2,3			Inactive

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT

STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

Records printed: 2

RADIONUCLIDES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>DATE STARTED</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 103	P	Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets	Sealed	Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf			1,3,25,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
Building 128	P	Rad. Material Storage	Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets	Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf	1941		1,3,25,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
Building 134	P	Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets	Sealed	Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf	1982		26,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
Building 135	P	Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets	Sealed	Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf	1941		26,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
Building 139	P	Dosimetry Center-Rad Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets	Dosimetry Center-Rad Sealed	Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf	1941		1,3,25,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted
Building 14	P	Sealed source/alpha standards or metallic sheets		Pu239, U, Co60, Ni63, Sr90, Cs137, Am241, Cf			1,13,25,27 ,33	Decontamination survey for termination of NRC license will be conducted

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

Records printed: 6

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCES(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 10	Y	Parts Washer, Mobil Equip Repair	Container	Solvent, Spent Solutions	55 gal			1,3,27	
Building 100	Y	Lithium Battery Storage	Container	Lithium Batteries				2	
Building 101	Y	Lithium Battery Storage	Container	Lithium Batteries				2	
Building 103	Y	Paint Storage Building	Container	Paint and Solvents	1500 gal			2,13	
Building 107	Y		Container	Solvents, Filters, Hazardous Waste	~30 gal			2,19	
Building 11	Y	Water Plant Acid Storage	Container	Chlorine Gas	15-150 lb			13	
Building 110	Y		Container	Chromic/Hydrochloric Acid, Hazardous Waste	200 gal			2,19	Internal Diking
Building 113	Y	Flammables Storage Cab	Container	Flammables	~30 gal			2	
Building 119	Y	119 or 124 Silver Recovery Unit	Container	Hyposolutions, Silver Cartridges				19	
Building 128	Y	Chemical Calibration Storage	Container	Solvents				3	
Building 12A	Y	New Sewage Treatment Plant	Container	Chlorine Gas	1-150 lb			13	
Building 130	P	Solvent Storage	Container	Solvents				1	
Building 134	Y	Lab Equipment Satellite	Container	Mercury	>1 gal			13	
Building 135	Y	Accumulation Area	Container	Hazardous Waste	55 gal			13	
Building 135	Y		AGT	Sodium Hydroxide	2000 gal			11	
Building 135	Y		AGT	Perchloroethylene	500 gal			11	
Building 139	Y	Photo Lab Satellite	Sump Container	Silver Hazardous Waste				1	
Building 147	Y	Accumulation Area	Container	Paints and Solvents				19	
Building 148	Y	North of 135						27	
									Removed Floor drains plugged in the 1970's

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>DRMO</u>	<u>Container</u>	<u>Paint, Solvents, and Shredded Electr.</u>	<u>450 gal</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
Building 156	Y	used one-half of building	Containers	Hazardous Materials					
Building 16	Y	Hazardous Storage	Container	Hazardous Materials and Waste					
Building 17	Y	Hazardous Materials Storage	Container	Hazardous Materials					
Building 18	Y	Parts Washer	AGT Container	Ammonia Gas Solvents					
Building 19	P	Satellite	Container	Hazardous Waste	55 gal	19	2	2,3	
Building 221	Y	Accumulation Area	AGT Container	Foam Chemicals	240 gal			2,13	
Building 221	Y	4 Tanks	Container	Paint and Solvents	250 gal			13,27	
Building 221	Y	Interim Status Facility	Container	Hazardous Waste	5500 gal			3,13,27,30	
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Chromium Containing	275 gal				
Building 3	Y	C Bay Satellite Accumulation Area	Container	Liquid		13			
Building 3	Y	E Bay Paint Both	Container	Hazardous Waste, Trivalent chromic sludge	55 gal				
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Paint	55 gal	13			
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Chromium Containing	275 gal				
Building 3	Y	B Bay	Container	Liquid		13			
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Chromium Containing	275 gal				
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Liquid		13			
Building 3	Y	B Bay Satellite	Container	Chromium Containing	275 gal				
Building 3	Y	C Bay	Container	Hazardous Waste	55 gal				
Building 3	Y	E Bay Solvent Wash Station	Container	Hazardous Waste	55 gal				
Building 3	Y	E and F Bay	Container	Chromium Containing	275 gal				
Building 3	Y			Liquid Solvent	20 gal			13	
Building 3	Y			Paint and Solvents	1350 gal			13	

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 3	Y	C Bay	AGT	Chromium Containing275 gal Liquid	275 gal			13	
Building 303	Y	Golf Coarse Storage	Container	Pesticides and Herbicides				2,3	
Building 40	Y	PCB/Pesticide Storage	Container	Pesticides and Herbicides				1,13	
Building 42	Y	Hazardous Waste Storage	Container	Hazardous Waste				3	
Building 45	Y	SWMU021	Container	Pesticides and Herbicides		1966	1982	2,3	
Building 47	Y	Flammables Storage Cab	Container	Flammables	~30 gal			2	
Building 5	Y	Lithium Battery Storage	Container	Lithium				2	
Building 6	Y	Chemistry Laboratory	Container	Hazardous waste				13,27	
Building 63	P	General Maintenance	Container	Paint, Solvents, and Haz Waste				1,2,3,19	
Building 7	Y	In Gauges	Container	Mercury	<1lb			13	
Building 7	Y	Heating Plant	Container	Solvents				2	
Building 8	Y	Pesticide Storage	Container	Pesticides, Paints and Solvents		1983		2,3,13,19	

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
 STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

Records printed: 54

PETROLEUM RELEASE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE RELEASE</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 221	Y	Ruptured Hydraulic Line on vehicle - Manhole #70	Soil	Oil		3-31-92	1, 19	Contained spill
Building 3	Y	Ruptured Fuel Tank on Vehicle	Soil	Diesel	5-gal	8-7-91	19	Absorbant pads
Building 43	Y	Release from UST	Soil	Gasoline		19		Tank removed w/11.5 cubic yards of soil. No further action
Building 9	Y	Release from UST	Soil	Gasoline		19		Tank removed w/soil samples showing BTEX. No further action
Building 9 Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	P Y	Oil/Water separator 275 Tank Turned Over Soil	Surf Fuel Diesel	Soil	5-gal	7-1-92	1 19	No further action. Spilled onto blacktop and gravel - cleaned up using oil dry. Proposed design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence
Water Supply Well #7	Y	Offsite Gas Station UST Release	Soil, GW	Gasoline		1970s	3	Well purged to remove hydrocarbons - UST removed. RFI did not provide final determination

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

Records printed: 7

PETROLEUM STORAGE

LOCATION	STATUS	LOCATION COMMENTS	TYPE	SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY INACTIVATED	DATE INACTIVATED	APPENDIX A REFERENCES(S)	REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION
Building 1	Y		UST	Fuel Oil	1000 gal	3,26,28		Removed
Building 10	Y	Tank 1	AGT	Used Oil	~640 gal	26		Removed
Building 10	Y	Tank 2	AGT	Used Oil	~640 gal	26		Removed
Building 10	Y	Tank 3	AGT	Used Oil	940 gal	26		Removed
Building 100	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 107	Y		AGT	Propane	500 gal	26		Active - Fiberglass, leak detection - replacement UST
Building 11	Y	Water Plant	UST	Gasoline	275 gal	3,26		
Building 11	Y	Water Plant	AGT	Propane	1000 gal	13		
Building 113	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 123	Y		AGT	Used Oil	560 gal	13,26		
Building 123	Y		AGT	Used Oil	260 gal	13,26		
Building 12A	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	370 gal	13,26		
Building 130	Y		AGT	Used Oil	260 gal	26		
Building 133	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26		
Building 135	Y		UST	Diesel	1000 gal	3,26		
Building 135	Y		UST	Diesel	500 gal	3,26,28		
Building 135	Y		AGT	Diesel	2000 gal	13,26		
Building 135	Y	North of Building 135	AGT					
Building 136	Y	Tank 1	AGT	Propane	1000 gal	13,26		
Building 136	Y	Tank 2	AGT	Propane	1000 gal	13,26		
Building 136	Y	Tank 3	AGT	Propane	1000 gal	13,26		
Building 138	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 138	Y		AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 14	Y	Army Helicopter Repair	AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	13,26		Removed
Building 140	Y	Army Helicopter Repair	UST	#2 Fuel Oil	5000 gal	1991	3,14,26	
Building 141	Y	Air Force Helicopter Repair	UST	#2 Fuel Oil	5000 gal	1991	3,14,26	
Building 147	Y	Vehicle Maintenance	Containers	Ethylene Glycol, POL	500 gal	13		
Building 15	Y	Tank 1	AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 15	Y	Tank 2	AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	26,11		Removed
Building 15	Y	Tank 3	AGT	Fuel Oil	275 gal	13,26		

<u>LOCATION</u>		<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>		<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCES(S) OR MITIGATION</u>
<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REFERENCE(S) OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 15	Y	AGT	Tank 4	AGT	275 gal	13,26	
Building 151	Y	AGT	Tank 1	AGT	500 gal	26	
Building 151	Y	AGT	Tank 2	AGT	1000 gal	26	
Building 152	Y	AGT		Propane	500 gal	13,26	
Building 152	Y	AGT		Propane	500 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 1	AGT	500 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 1	AGT	500 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 3	AGT	275 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 4	AGT	500 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 5	AGT	500 gal	13,26	
Building 16	Y	AGT	Tank 1	AGT	275 gal	26,11	Removed
Building 17	Y	AGT	Tank 1	AGT	500 gal	26	
Building 17	Y	AGT	Tank 2	AGT	500 gal	26	
Building 19	Y	AGT		Used Oil	500 gal	13	
Building 190	Y	AGT		Propane	500 gal	26	
Building 223	Y	AGT		Propane	500 gal	26	
Building 227	Y	AGT		Propane	275 gal	26	
Building 228	Y	AGT		Fuel Oil	275 gal	13,26	
Building 23	Y	AGT		Fuel Oil	275 gal	3,28	
Building 230	Y	UST	Vehicle Storage	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 231	Y	UST	Colonel's House	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 231	Y	UST	Tank 1	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 232	Y	UST	Tank 2	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 232	Y	UST	Tank 1	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 232	Y	UST	Tank 2	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 234	Y	UST	Tank 1	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 234	Y	UST	Tank 2	Heating Oil	500 gal	1989	
Building 239	Y	UST		Heating Oil	4000 gal	1991	
Building 247	Y	AGT		Fuel Oil	275 gal	26	
Building 268	Y	AGT		Fuel Oil	500 gal	26	
Building 303	Y	AGT		Diesel	300 gal	13	
Building 33	Y	UST	Well #4	Gasoline	500 gal	3,28	
Building 35	Y	AGT		Propane	200 gal	26	
Building 35	Y	AGT		Propane	200 gal	26	
Building 43	Y	UST	Veterinarian	Gasoline	1500 gal	1991	
Building 43	Y	AGT	Veterinarian	Propane	500 gal	13	
Building 46	Y	AGT	Building	Diesel	4000 gal	3,26	
Building 46	Y	AGT	Tank 1	Diesel	4000 gal	3,26	
Building 46	Y	AGT	Tank 2	Diesel	4000 gal	3,26	
Building 59	Y	AGT	Tank 3	Propane	1000 gal	26	
Building 60	Y	AGT		Propane	1500 gal	26	

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DATE INACTIVATED</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 64	Y	Tank 1	UST	Diesel	2000 gal	1991	3,26,28	Removed
Building 7	Y	Tank 2	UST	Gasoline	500 gal		3,26,28	Removed
Building 7	Y	Tank 1	AGT	Diesel	120 gal		13	
Building 9	Y	Tank 1	UST	Gasoline	12000 gal	1991	3,26,28	
Building 9	Y	Tank 2	UST	Gasoline	12000 gal	1991	3,26,28	
Building 9	Y	Tank 3	UST	Gasoline	10000 gal		13	
Air Landing Field	P	Tank 1	UST		2500 gal		1	
Helicopter Pad	P	Tank 1	UST		2500 gal		1	
Air Landing Field								GPR survey conducted - no US located
Helicopter Pad								GPR survey conducted - no US located

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
 STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

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HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>DATE RELEASE</u>	<u>APPENDIX REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 10	Y	Parts cleaning	Soil,chip	Inorganics-Metals		1	Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash
Building 107	Y	Flammable storage	Soil	Metals	1	Proposed steam clean/power wash	
Building 107	Y	Flammable storage	Soil	Inorganics-Metals	1	Proposed steam clean/power wash	
Building 12	Y	Wastewater Treatment Plant	Soil	Metals	1,19	RFI provided no final determination	
Building 124	Y	Settling Tank	Soil	Heavy Metals	1,3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contamination	
Building 126	Y	IWTP & Drying Beds	Soil	Inorganics	1,3	RFI did not provide final determination	
Building 126	Y	Vehicle Washrack		Metals, Organics	1	RFI did not provide final determination	
Building 130	Y	Solvent storage	Soil,chip	Metals		Proposed trisodium/phosphate wash	
Building 130	Y	Solvent storage	Soil,chip	Inorganics-Metals	1	Proposed trisodium/phosphate wash	
Building 134	Y	Lab Mercury Spills	Soil	Mercury	3	Vacuum pump used for cleanup	
Building 135	Y	Photo Laboratory	Soil	Inorganics	7	Will be included in revised Corrective Measures Study	
Building 136	Y	Sand Drying Beds, IWWTP Film Badge Processing	Soil	Heavy Metals	1,3		
Building 139	Y	Processing Sump/Calibration Lab	Soil, Sed	Inorganics, Organics	3,19	Discharge eliminated. No further action	
Building 139	P	Calibration Lab	Soil	Solvents	3	No further action	
Building 139	Y	Sump - Spent Solutions	Soil	Silver	3	No further action	

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY RELEASE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIA-</u> <u>TION OR MITIGATION</u>
Building 140	Y	Radar equipment	Soil	Inorganics-Metals			RFI provided no final determination	
Building 140	Y	Radar equipment	Soil	Inorganics-Metals			RFI provided no final determination	
Building 141	Y	Radar equipment	Soil	Metals			RFI provided no final determination	
Building 147	Y	Painting activities	chip	Inorganics-Metals, Organics-VOCs,SVOCs	1		Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash	
Building 18	Y	Resin spill	Soil	Polyurethane isocyanate resin	10 gal	2	Spill recovered	
Building 19	Y	Solvents	chip	Inorganics-Metals, Organics-VOCs,SVOCs		1	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash	
Building 223	Y	Transformer Spill	Soil	PCB		1,3	Either cleaned up or washed down with water.	
Building 27	Y			PCBs, Organics, Inorganics			No further action	
							Proposed removal of soil surrounding entrance and steam cleaner/power wash	
Building 3	Y	Paint booths	Soil,chip	Inorganics, Organics, PCB 1260		1	Proposed Steam cleaner/power wash	
Building 303	Y	Pesticide storage	Soil	Pesticides		7	Proposed removal of soil and steam clean/power wash	
Building 4	Y	Photo Laboratory	Soil	Inorganics		7	Will be included in revised Corrective Measures Study	
Building 5	Y	Print Shop/Photo Lab	Soil	Solvents		1,3	Will be included in revised Corrective Measures Study	
Building 63	Y	Paint spills	Soil,chip	Inorganics-Metals, Organics-VOCs		1,2	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash	
Building 64	Y	Transformer oil	Soil	Metals		1	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash	
Building 64	Y	Transformer oil	Soil	Inorganics-Metals, beta-endosulfan & DDT		1	Proposed trisodium phosphate/water wash	
Building 7	Y	Heating Plant	Surface	Mercury		June 1992	Cleaned up the gross contaminants using vacuu	13
Building 9	P			Oil/Water Separator			No further action	19

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>QUANTITY RELEASE</u>	<u>DATE RELEASE</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
Area A	Y	Area A	Sed	Inorganics			1,2,3	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil
Area B	Y	Area B	Soil	Industrial Waste	3	1990-1992	3 29	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil No further action Surface cleanup proposed
Area C DRMO Storage Bin	P	Area C Shredded Electronic Components	Soil Surface	Rubble PCBs				No further action
Culvert 1 (SWMU 29)	P	Culverts (SWMU 29)	Sed	Metals	1,19			Proposed confirmatory sampling, soil removal, and trisodium phosphate wash
Culvert 2 (SWMU 29)	P	Culverts (SWMU 29)	Sed	Metals	1,19			No further action
Calcium Hydrate Storage Area	Y	Storm Drainage	SW,Soil	Inorganics	11-30-84	3,19		Channel concrete-lined.
Coal Storage Area	Y							Proposed confirmatory sampling, soil removal, and trisodium phosphate wash
DRMO spill (SWMU 12)	Y	spill west of Bldg 35	Soil	Cadmium and Chromium			1,3,17	Proposed confirmatory sampling and removal of contaminated soil
Fire Training Area	Y	Scrap Wood Pile/Fire Training Area	Soil	Metals, benzo(a)anthracene			1,3	No further action
Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	Y	Industrial & Sanitary Landfill	Sed,Soil	Inorganics, Organics			1,3	Proposed design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence
Industrial Waste Lagoon 1	Y	Lagoons	SW,Sed	Inorganics, PCB			1,3	
Industrial Waste Lagoon 2	Y	Lagoons	SW,Sed	Inorganics, PCB			1,3	Proposed remove contaminated water and sludge and fill with clean material
New Landfill	Y	New Landfill	Soil,Sed	Inorganics			1,3	Proposed design landfill cap and install upon state concurrence

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>DATE RELEASE</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>	<u>REMEDIATION OR MITIGATION</u>
<u>Old Landfill</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Old Landfill</u>	<u>SW,Soil</u>	<u>Inorganics</u>	<u>1,3</u>		
Golf course pond	Y	Golf course pond	Sed,SW	Metals			Proposed remediation of contaminated water
Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 1	Y	Old WTP Sludge Drying Beds		Metals	1,19		
Old WTP Sludge Drying Bed 2	Y	Old WTP Sludge Drying Beds		Metals	1,19		
New WTP Sludge Drying BedP 3	Y	New WTP Sludge Drying Beds	oil	Metals	1,19		
New WTP Sludge Drying BedP 4	Y	New WTP Sludge Drying Beds	oil	Metals	1,19		
Scrap Wood Pile	Y	Scrap Wood Pile/FTA	Soil	Metals, benzo(a)anthracene	1,3		No further action
Unnamed Tributary 1	Y	Unnamed Tributary	Sed,SW	Inorganics, Organics	1		Proposed remediation with old landfill
Unnamed Tributary 2	Y	Unnamed Tributary	Sed,SW	Inorganics, Organics	1		Proposed remediation with old landfill
Unnamed Tributary 3	Y	Unnamed Tributary	Sed,SW	Inorganics, Organics	1		Proposed remediation with old landfill
Unnamed Tributary 4	Y	Unnamed Tributary	Sed,SW	Inorganics, Organics	1		Proposed remediation with old landfill

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT

STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

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RADON

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION COMMENTS</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>DATE START</u>	<u>DATE END</u>	<u>APPENDIX A REFERENCE(S)</u>
Building 14	Y	Warehouse Bay F	Ave. conc. = 8.3 pCi/L	12-MAR-91	02-MAR-92	7
Building 14	Y	Warehouse Bay C	Ave. conc. = 4.9 pCi/L	12-MAR-91	27-FEB-92	7
Building 16	Y	Warehouse	Ave. conc. = 7.4 pCi/L	12-MAR-91	27-FEB-92	7
Building 16	Y	Commissary	Ave. conc. = 7.2 pCi/L	12-MAR-91	27-FEB-92	7
Building 16	Y	Warehouse Bay F	Ave. conc. = 7.8 pCi/L	13-MAR-91	03-MAR-92	7
Building 17	Y	Warehouse Bay D	Ave. conc. = 4.3 pCi/L	13-MAR-91	02-MAR-92	7
Building 17	Y	Warehouse Bay E	Ave. conc. = 5.1 pCi/L	13-MAR-91	27-FEB-92	7
Building 19	Y		Ave. conc. = 4.8 pCi/L	11-MAR-91	27-FEB-92	7
Building 224B	Y		Ave. conc. = 5.6 pCi/L			7
Building 231	Y	Kitchen	Ave. conc. = 19.4 pCi/L	13-JUN-91	19-JUN-92	7
Building 231	Y		Ave. conc. = 4.2 pCi/L	10-APR-89	07-AUG-89	7
Building 30	Y		Ave. conc. = 4.5 pCi/L	11-APR-89	07-AUG-89	7

STATUS=Y - SUBSTANCE PRESENT
STATUS=P - POSSIBLE SUBSTANCE PRESENT

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